The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL., SEPTEMBER 41, 1888. NO 51

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

Los Angeles Express ..... 3:35 a m
Pacific Express ..... 11:25 a m
Overland Freight, No. 22 ..... 11:50 p m
Slow Freight, No. 21 ..... 6:23 p m
Fast Freight, No. 25 ..... 3:07 a m

GOING SOUTH.

Los Angeles Express ..... 6:02 p m
Atlantic Express ..... 4:21 a m
Overland Freight, No. 21 ..... 5:40 a m
Fast Freight, No. 25 ..... 8:31 a m
Fast Freight, No. 23 ..... 9:25 a m

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL,) Judges Superior Court
Hon. M. K. HARRIS,)
A. C. WILLIAMS ..... County Clerk
C. L. WAINWRIGHT ..... County Recorder
O. J. MEYAN ..... Sheriff
R. S. TERRY ..... District Attorney
T. P. NELSON ..... Treasurer
C. G. DAVIS ..... Surveyor
R. H. BRAMLET ..... Auditor
E. A. HAWKINS ..... Supt. of Schools
W. J. HUTCHINSON ..... Assessor
W. I. KING ..... Coroner and Pub. Adm'r

SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH.

SCANDINAVIAN RELIGIOUS SERVICES Every Sabbath afternoon at 3:30 in the Congregational church, corner of K and Inyo streets. Pastor Rev. John F. Gilberg.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY, MORNING and evening. REV. D. O. KELLEY, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY AT 11 A. M. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. REV. W. M. JUDY, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and evening. Cor. of K and Kern Sts. Sabbath School at the close of morning services. J. S. VOORHEES, Pastor.

FORSYTH GUARD.

COMPANY C, 6th INFANTRY BATTALION, Third Brigade, National Guard of California, meets for drill every Friday evening. M. W. MULLER Capt. Commanding. E. S. Wheeler 1st Lt. B. S. Sigmund 2d Lt.

FRESNO PARLOR No. 25, N. S. G. W.

MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:30 p. m. in Masonic Hall. Sojourning Brothers are invited to attend. W. T. LYON, President. F. F. BERNHARD, Secretary.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS.

FRESNO CAMP NO. 1, MEETS THE FIRST and third Saturday night of each month. T. J. STEVENS, Commander. F. NOBLOCH, Adjutant.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 186, I. O. O. F.

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING IN Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Mariposa and J streets. All members in good standing are respectfully requested to attend.

YOSEMITE LODGE, No. 171, A. O. U. W.

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING AT Odd Fellows' Hall. A full attendance of members in good standing solicited.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 469, I. O. G. T.

MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members in the order cordially welcomed, and prompt attendance of home members earnestly requested.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 247, F. and A. M.

STATED MEETING ON THE FRIDAY on or preceding the full of the moon. Brothers in good standing are requested to attend.

VINELAND LODGE, No. 67 K. of P.

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING in Masonic Hall. All Knights in good standing are requested to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REGULAR SERVICES AT 11 O'CLOCK A. m., and 7:30 p. m., every Sunday, at Y. M. C. A. Hall. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. I. N. HURD Pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

S. S. AT 10 A. M., AND SERVICES AT 11 A. M. every Sabbath. Also services at 7:30 p. m. on the first and third Sabbaths of each month. Church on Elm Ave., Washington Colony. W. W. GORDON, Pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY SABBATH (Saturday) at 10 a. m. in Good Templars' Hall, Mariposa street, over Lewison's store. All are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE WILL BE SERVICES IN THE Catholic Church of Fresno every Sunday except the third Sunday of every month, when the pastor officiates at Madera. REV. V. AGUILERA, P. P.

A. L. OF H.

POMONA COUNCIL, No. 522, MEETS ON the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Masonic Hall.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

HARMONY COUNCIL, NO. 66, MEETS the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month in office of L. Fulton, at 8 o'clock sharp. GEO. STUDER C. C.

DR. J. C. COOPER,
DENTIST.

Office in Bradley block, opposite Postoffice. I guarantee as good work as the profession affords. 25-tf

DR. W. J. PRATHER,
DENTIST.

Member of the California State Dental Association. Over twenty years' practice. Teeth set on gold plate when desired. Price as low as Good Work can be done for. Office over Ball's Drug Store, opposite Grand Central Hotel

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WHARTON & SHORT,
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Will practice in all the Courts of Record in the State.
OFFICE—Over Postoffice.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Selma, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.
COLLECTIONS ATTENDED TO. au26tf

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Country practice given prompt attention. Office opp. Grand Central Hotel

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Fresno. - - Cal.
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Special Bargains in Fruit and Farming Lands.
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Go and learn how to avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. jes w

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SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Engineer for the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. Office with Fresno C. and I. Co., over First National Bank; residence cor. Merced and .. sts., back of new M. E. Church. All work attended to promptly

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Carpenter and Joiner
Corner L and Mono Streets.

The Fresno National Bank,
Masonic Temple Building, corner I and Tulare Streets.
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H. D. COLSON, ... President
J. M. CORY ..... Vice-President.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, ... Cashier
DIRECTORS:
F. K. Prescott, H. D. Colson, George H. Andrews Thomas E. Hughes, E. G. Chaddock, J. M. Cory, E. D. Merriam
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Exchange Sold on Domestic and Foreign Cities. Collections Promptly Attended to
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San Francisco, The First National Bank
New York. National Bank of Commerce.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. jy6tf

The Farmers' Bank
OF FRESNO.
CAPITAL STOCK $200,000
PAID UP $160,000
DIVIDEND $20,000
DR. LEWIS LEACH, President. W. W. PHILLIPS, Vice Prest. & Man.
JOHN REICHMAN, Cashier. C. B. PRESSLEY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Lewis Leach, C. H. Norris, Alex. Goldstein A. Kutner, W. W. Phillips.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON ALL the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Loan Money, Discount Paper, Receive Deposits, and transact a general banking business. County Warrants bought.
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First National Bank,
FRESNO, CAL.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.
SURPLUS, $50,000.
O. J. WOODWARD ..... President.
W. H. CHANCE ..... Vice-President.
E. F. OATMAN ..... Cashier
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O. J. Woodward, T. C. White.
W. H. Chance, E. Kennedy, C. L. Walters.
Buy and sell exchange on all the principal cities of the United States or Europe, loan money, discount paper, receive deposits and transact a general banking business
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San Jose ..... Bank of San Jose
Stockton ..... First National Bank
San Francisco ..... Pacific Bank / Bank of California / First National Bank
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. 10 21-t

BANK OF
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,
FRESNO, CAL.
CAPITAL STOCK $300,000
PAID UP $100,000
LOUIS EINSTEIN ..... President.
WM. HELM ..... Vice-President.
LEOPOLD GUNDELFINGER ..... Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
LOUIS EINSTEIN, WM HELM, LEOPOLD GUNDELFINGER, H. B. CHOICE, MAX FRANKENAU.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, issues letters of credit and draws direct on
Over 600 Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
Special attention paid to collection of Claims and inheritances in all parts of Europe and America; also in parts of Asia, Africa and Australia, by power of attorney.
Payments effected through our Foreign Money Order System direct to any person in all countries of Europe
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J. G. JAMES, Pres. W. H McKENZIE, Cash'r.
Directors:
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Exchange bought and sold on all principal cities of United States and Europe. Loan money, receive deposits and transact a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits
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COMPLETE AND RELIABLE ABSTRACTS of Title furnished at short notice. Particular attention paid to having lands properly assessed and paying taxes thereon.
Accurate Surveys made, corners established, and quality of land reported, with Chart and Diagram of same when required.
All necessary papers for filing on Government or State lands prepared. Also proofs of Homestead and Pre-emption Claims correctly made up and final Receipt obtained.
All business entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.
OFFICE—In Fresno Loan and Savings Bank. FRESNO, CAL. dwtf

SUMMONS.

In the superior court, county of Fresno, state of California.

Carrie J. Douglas, plaintiff, vs Litton F. Douglas, defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Litton F. Douglas, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and this plaintiff on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide said plaintiff with the common necessaries of life for the three years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(Seal.) A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk,
By L. R. Williams, Deputy Clerk.
je25w10

School Tax Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of PAIGE School district, county of Fresno, state of California, that an election will be held on the 22d day of September A. D. 1888, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to furnish additional school facilities for the said school district. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $500. The polls will be open at school house from 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m. The judges of election are: A. Jackson, M. Cavanaugh, Thomas Idle, judges.

D. R. SHAFER,
R. E. MONTAGUE,
District School Trustees.
s1td-w&d

From the Daily of Tuesday.

SEWERAGE.

Trustee Hamilton Interviewed Upon the Subject.

HIS VIEWS, PLANS AND METHODS.

The Ditch Proposition Discussed and the Trustee is Anxious for the Sewers to be Built.

Trustee J. H. Hamilton, who has been absent for more than a month in Oakland, arrived in this city on Friday, and knowing that he was deeply interested in the welfare of our city, a reporter hunted the gentleman up yesterday and solicited an interview. Mr. Hamilton said: "Having been away so long and not having seen any of my brother trustees since my arrival I am, of course, in the dark very much as to what the board has done or what it is thinking of doing. I have read THE REPUBLICAN carefully and from the reports of the board meetings therein have kept posted as to the general work done, but of course there are many little things, private talks and consultations, all of which have more or less bearing on the matter, that have never been reported.

"In the first place," continued the gentleman, "I am unalterably opposed to the use of brick, stone or any similiar material in the construction of sewers in this city. The land is so level that to get sufficient fall it will be necessary to go down to water and in this soil it will be impossible to lay brick, stone or any similar substance and make them stay in place. As a first proposition it must be understood that the bottom of our sewers must be perfectly smooth. This is necessary both because of the level ground and the means we have at our command to flush them. With a perfectly smooth bottom it is easy to move sewage with only a slight fall and a small amount of water. This being the case I am inclined to favor the plans of Anderson, now before the board, which promise us good and yet cheap sewers. His plan is to have a solid cast iron bottom with red wood sides and top, the redwood to be first steeped and boiled in asphaltum, which will render it almost everlasting. Next to Anderson's plan I am in favor of either large cast iron pipes or large tiling. I am also in favor of doing this work in a first class manner so that it will last for all time to come. Of course, I am aware that we have not enough money to complete the work in any manner, and so long as we have to go in debt I am decidedly in favor of going deep enough in debt to put down a perfect and complete system of sewers that will answer every purpose, should our city grow to be five times its present size. I am in favor of sewering clear to the San Joaquin river. This will cost a little more than some of the other plans talked of for disposing of the sewage, but it will settle the question for all time and no matter how much sewage there may be there will always be an ample outlet for it and no danger of disease or contagion can possibly arise. We must go deep enough to prevent any odors arising to poison our people; and in so doing, with our smooth bottom sewers we can, for but comparatively little more expense, go to the San Joaquin with the sewage."

"How do you think the sewers should be flushed, Mr. Hamilton, and what do you think of the mill ditch company's proposal?" asked the reporter.

"I think the proposition of the ditch company simply outrageous and I am not in favor of giving it five minutes consideration. In the first place just as long as that ditch runs through this city, the city has a perfect right to use the water in it and the owners of the ditch must keep it in repair besides. If they want to move the ditch, I say let them just as quick as they please. If the ditch company would put their ditch in proper shape, as they will have to do if it remains in the city, whether the city uses the water in it or not, and than guarantee the city the use of the water, or rather guarantee to leave the ditch alone for all time to come, then I would be in favor of using the water in it to flush the sewers. Not otherwise. I am in favor of sinking wells and using pumps, taking care to have our tanks high enough to secure a good fall for the water. Once the sewerage system is complete the mill ditch becomes a nuisance, and must either be confined so that the water cannot escape into the ground and subirrigate our city, ruining our cellars and basements, or it must go. Let me say to you that if we put down a good system of sewerage, without any special drainage system, and confine the mill ditch, this town will be drained sufficiently to allow basements to be built and cellars to be used. As it is the loss to persons building fine business blocks in not being able to have a basement is enormous, and this gain alone would pay for a system of sewerage in a few years. Just think of the valuable room that is lost on Mariposa street alone, then compute the value to owners of the blocks of basements for office or other purposes. I am convinced that if we put in a good system of sewerage a drainage system will be unnecessary. We have enough money, only to commence, and I favor the issuing of bonds for an amount sufficiently large to complete the job as it should be done. Let us go in debt now and let those who come in afterwards and derive a full share of good from the work done help pay the bill. If it cost $300,000 to sewer this city, and it will not cost nearly so much, the city could well afford to pay it and get their money back in health, comfort, convenience, cellars and basements."

"Do you think the work should be commenced before all the money is raised or wait until the other bonds are issued and sold, as some say we are compelled to do by law?"

Said Mr. Hamilton: "I think we have lost enough time. To be sure it is best to make haste slowly in these matters and know exactly what we are going to do before we commence. Once settled upon a plan, then rush the work through. Let us have perfectly smooth bottomed sewers, with sufficient fall and plenty deep enough, with an outlet in the San Joaquin river, and with wells, pumps and reservoirs for flushing purposes. Then either make the mill ditch company repair the ditch properly or take it out of the city. This done and Fresno is fixed, except her streets, for years to come."

A Strange Verdict.

Fred Wilkening, who was arrested on Friday last by City Marshal Bartlett on a charge of depositing a dead horse near the road leading to Mountain View cemetery, was yesterday tried before a jury in Justice Hill's court and found not guilty. There was no evidence produced showing that Wilkening was innocent of the charge, in fact the defendant made no attempt to deny but what he hauled the animal to the place designated, but by some mysterious reasoning on their part, the jury thought that so long as Wilkening had been hired to do the work he should not be held responsible, and accordingly rendered their verdict stated. Marshal Bartlett, however, is as determined as ever to abate, if possible, this nuisance, and will vigorously prosecute anyone he finds hauling dead animals on the above grounds and leaving the same unburied, notwithstanding this jury saw fit to have Wilkening acquitted.

THE BAND OF HOPE.

Their Musical and Literary Entertainment Last Night.

The children of the Band of Hope, a temperance organization of this city, gave a musical and literary entertainment at Mission hall last night. To use a theatrical term, they "opened to a full house," every seat in the hall being taken, and the aisles and every inch of standing room occupied. The committee having the entertainment in charge was composed of the following ladies: Mrs. M. A. Russell, Mrs. Dr. Parker, Mrs. William Elliott and Mrs. Mead; and to one and all of the ladies much praise is due for the excellent manner in which they trained the young performers. The children, one and all, acquitted themselves nobly, and we sincerely regret that the extraordinary length of the program presented prevents us from giving each of the little actors and actresses an individual notice. As a usual thing amateur entertainments are anything but entertaining, but we can honestly say that that given by the Band of Hope was a most notable exception to the rule. The program presented was as follows: Prayer by Rev. C. F. Hansen; address to the children, Miss Alice Elliott; "Modern Knighthood," a recitation by Master Clinton Judy; "The Boy Who Always Told the Truth," a recitation by Ira Mead; "Yield Not to Temptation," song by the band; "The Wreck of the Hesperus," select reading by Rev. C. F. Hansen; "Our Temperance Rainbow," a dialogue in costume by Myrna McVey, Anna Flemming, Dora White and Rena Harris; "Our Golden Future," select reading by Miss Alice Russell; "Good Night," a recitation by Gracie Farrell; "The Brook," vocal solo by Katie Flemming; "How Happy We Will Be, etc.," a recitation by Myrna McVey; "Tobacco," a recitation by Bertie Russell; "The Drunkard's Daughter," a recitation by Virgil Judy; "Beautiful Angels," vocal trio by George McIntyre, Rena Harris and Neva Raymond; "Lift the Heart and Bend the Knee," a recitation by Lulu Erven; "The Cake," a dialogue, Georgie Taylor, Willie Elliott, Neva Raymond and Gracie Elliott; "What shall the Harvest Be?" vocal solo, Miss Katie Colwell; "Post Hay," select reading by Edna Jennett; instrumental music on the harmonica by Filbert Marlow; "Buy My Matches," a recitation, Georgie McIntyre; "A Quilting Party," a dialogue by Neva Raymond, Georgie Taylor, Lizzie Leach, Gracie Farrell, Lillie Smith, Mamie Salfed and Gracie Elliott; "Something and Nothing," a recitation by Rena Harris; "The Cricket's Song," vocal solo by May Holmes; address to the children by J. W. Bones; "Tou Drunkard's Child," vocal duet by Mattie Leach and Dora White; "The Bar-Room," a dialogue by Frank Chance, Earnest McVey, Birdie Russell, Willie Russell, Dora White, Ella Flemming and Fred Lamond; "Inimitable Imitations," by Fred Lamond; "The Drunkard's Dream," a vocal solo, by Lillie Mansfield; "Rose Buds," a recitation, by Laura Shanklin; "At Rest," vocal solo, by Laura Smith; "The Price of a Drink," recitation, by Dora White; "The Great Day," vocal solo, by Fred Lamond.

The children certainly had no reason to complain of the applause they received, for the audience was prodigal with its manifestations of approval, and more than one little heart beat faster and the little head was held higher as the performer bowed him or herself off the stage mid deafening plaudits. The costumes worn, especially in the dialogues, were neat and very handsome, and the arrangement of the stage, etc., was perfect.

Following the entertainment the audience was invited to partake of light refreshments in the way of ice cream and cake, and it was long after the bedtime of the oldest of the little folks when the curtain closed on the refreshment scene and the lights were extinguished.

An Important Sale.

One of the most important land sales ever made in this county was on yesterday consummated by the well known real estate firm of Cole, Chittenden & Cole. W. D. Grady sold, through this firm, to M. J. Church, one-fourth of his immense Kings river ranch, the sum paid for the land being $13,478.48. By this purchase Mr. Church becomes a riparianist, as the land bought fronts on Kings river. The reason for this purchase was simply this. Just above the land bought the Heilman canal commences and runs through the land. This canal belongs to the well known riparianists who have so long fought Mr. Church and other irrigationists. The riparianists have been in the habit of getting out injunctions every now and then and thereby prohibiting the irrigationists from taking water from the rivers. Now Mr. Church is in a position to give them a dose of their own medicine, as their canal runs through his land and as soon as they enjoin him from taking water out of the river for irrigating purposes, he will at once enjoin the riparianists' canal and stop the water flowing through his land. It was a sharp move and by it Mr. Church has got the riparianists, figuratively speaking, by the heels. All of the friends of irrigationists will rejoice to hear that their leader is in a position to fight their enemies with their own weapons.

The Ice Work.

A report was circulated on the streets last night that the Fresno ice works had failed and shut down. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and the report originated on account of the works running short of it. This was caused by a peculiar combination of circumstances not likely to again occur in a century. Some ten days ago the works were shut down for repairs and it was expected that in case they ran short of ice they could get a supply of natural ice from the Boca ice company of Truckee, having made such arrangements. Well, they did run short of ice, and when they ordered from the Boca company, lo! the snow sheds on the Central Pacific road were found to be on fire and no trains could pass. Hence the shortage, which is only temporary, and the ice works will be all right again in a day or two.

From the Daily of Saturday.

FAIR BUT FALSE.

A Young Wife Deserts Her Husband and Gets Her Lover in Jail.

There has lived in this city for several months past an ill-assorted couple by the name of E. D. Simons and wife. Simons is a broom-maker by trade and has long passed the half century line. His wife is fair, not fat and not yet forty, and although the mother of six children, has been inclined to be giddy for some time. This inclination on the part of the wife gave rise to frequent quarrels between herself and husband, and finally, about a month ago, the wife picked up her bed and walked from Simons' domicile, and at the same time she entered her application in the superior court for a divorce from him. After leaving her husband Mrs. Simons took her children and went into a house on Fresno street, just back of the old water works, which she opened up as a lodging house.

Simons did not want his young wife to get a divorce, and while he suspected her of being unfaithful to him, he could get no proof. He suspicions rested upon one William Sullivan, a painter, who was about the same age as his wife, and a much better looking man than Simons. Finally, becoming convinced that Sullivan was the destroyer of his domestic peace, Simons called on the law to aid him and to Deputy Constable Johnny Morgan he unburdened himself Morgan posted Policeman Anderson and Deputy Constable Ike Walton and the three have been laying for Sullivan, as it were.

Last night Anderson reported to Morgan that the game was in the trap, and the three officers named, accompanied by Constable Strivens of Sycamore, who happened to be in the city, prepared for Sullivan's capture. Armed with dark lanterns Morgan and his assistants repaired to Mrs. Simon's house just at midnight. Two officers went to the front door and two stationed themselves at the rear entrance. At a given signal the doors were broken in, and, as they rushed into a bedroom which Simons had located for them as his wife's, the officers turned on their bull's-eye lanterns. The game was there, and seeing he was caught, Sullivan arose and began putting on his clothes, saying, "Well, boys, you have got me." The officers took their prisoner from the house and Mrs. Simons, who was crying violently, was called to attend to her six children, all of whom set up a yell in sympathy with their mother. Sullivan was jailed on a felony charge and it is liable to go hard with him if Simons pushes the case.

THE GANG'S REVENGE.

How the Roughs and Toughs are Trying to Get Even.

As is well known, some three or four weeks ago the roughs and toughs who inhabited Chinatown were invited to leave, and they stood not upon the order of going, but went. In a day or two after the first lot left Governor Waterman began to receive letters stating that the citizens of Fresno were nightly parading the streets under arms, these arms being the property of the state, inasmuch as they were the accoutrements of Companies C and F, of the National guards of this city and that the citizens had stolen them.

Governor Waterman ordered Major Gibson of Stockton to come here and investigate the matter, which he did, and the muskets were transferred, by his order, from the armory to the jail. But the letters to the governor did not cease, and here of late he has received letters announcing that "The streets of Fresno are nightly patrolled by crowds of indignant citizens, who carry the guns belonging to the national guards, which they nightly steal." This is, of course, a lie made of whole cloth, but Governor Waterman could no longer ignore the daily warnings he received and so Colonel Lehe, in command of the regiment to which Companies C and F belong, was notified to investigate the matter and for a second time Major Gibson was sent to this city. Major Gibson arrived here yesterday and, by an order issued from the regiment's headquarters, Majors Stewart Wright, Ben R. Woodworth and G. Ed Colwell, Captains Muller and Selleck, Lieutenants Chisholm and Furgeson and Sergeants Woods, Dixon, Clark and Minns were ordered to appear before the major, acting as a court of inquiry, and testify in regard to the matter mentioned in the letter. Major J. Ed Hughes and Lieutenant Stewart were also summoned, but being absent from the city, did not appear. The investigation, held at the armory, was brief, and the testimony of the officers convinced Major Gibson that the reports were gross exaggerations and that there was no cause for his second visit.

In his report to his superiors, and thence to the adjutant-general and governor, the major will state, in addition to the fact that the letters are lies, that the communications themselves emanate from sources unworthy of belief, namely, the toughs and roughs driven out and their friends. It is a shame that Fresno should have to bear the name these reports are calculated to give it, and now that the matter has been fully investigated, it is to be hoped that Governor Waterman or his secretary, Marcus D. Boruck, will consign all future epistles from lovers, pimps, thieves and their friends, to the waste basket, where they belong.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

A Correspondent Talks About the Mill Ditch.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—Since the trustees have began an active discussion of the sewerage question I think I have heard the mill ditch mentioned a thousand times. A stranger, judging from the prominent part which the mill ditch plays in the sewerage question, would imagine that to this ditch was due the prosperity, past, present and future, of this beautiful little city. Within the past few days I have taken the trouble to investigate the mill ditch question and I am now convinced, beyond the possibility of error, that instead of being an advantage to our city the mill ditch is today a detriment, and Fresno would be far better off without it.

For the board of trustees to entertain for a moment the idea of basing a system of sewerage for this city upon the mill ditch seems to me to be preposterous, more especially when you consider that the owners of the famous ditch will not bind themselves, for more than two years at the outside, to allow the city the use of this ditch. A system of sewers for Fresno will cost say $100,000, though the city dads will find that $200,000 will be nearer the cost before they get through with it. If this system is based upon the mill ditch at the end of two years, providing the ditch owners refuse to give the city the use of water in the ditch, the whole system of sewerage will have to be either changed throughout or such changes made that the cost thereof will amount to more than it cost to build the mill ditch entire. Besides, to my mind, the system which has this ditch for its beginning and end, is not the best by any means. The city will have to bind themselves to pay $2000 a year for the use of two feet of water per second, and in addition bind themselves to keep the ditch in repair, which will cost them at least another $1000, if not $2000. The cost, at the lowest estimation, will be $5000 for the two years, and after that, what? Now, with say $15,000, two or three wells can be put down, a good Holly, or other pump, purchased, a reservoir or tanks built and the city will have at their command, not for two years but for fifty-two years a supply of water sufficient to flush the sewers of this city, even though the present population should be trebled or quadrupled. The city can run the pumps for but little, if any more, than they would expend each year in keeping the mill ditch in repair. The city would then be rid of a ditch that ruins the cellars for two or three squares on either side of it; that ruins Fresno street and renders that thoroughfare a menace to the people and never ending source of damage suits; that is a disseminator of stench and disease and that, after all, benefits no one except its owners.

We understand that the owners of the ditch say that unless the city places itself at their mercy, and pays them $5000 for the privilege of so doing, they will move the ditch north of this city about a mile; move with it the flouring mills and will build in the same neighborhood, a sanitarium which would otherwise be built in this city. This is another inducement for the trustees to refuse to give the ditch owners $5000 and burden the taxpayers, for the country north of this city needs water badly and such a settlement as that above mentioned would increase the value of land, cause the street car line to be extended out to the settlement and would tend to build up all the country intervening between this city and the new town.

The mill ditch is a nuisance, if there ever was one, and to fix it so that it would not be, would cost more than the city could afford to pay. Even if the owners of the ditch were to give the city a perpetual water right, we could better afford to build a new ditch and own it than to pay out the cost of a new ditch in rental and repairs and then have nothing when through paying. I have nothing against the owners of the ditch, and in their places would most likely do as they have done, nevertheless I cannot see the wisdom in acceding to their demands.

What does THE REPUBLICAN think about it? Let us have an editorial on the subject, Mr. Editors

ANTI-DITCHER.

Trimmer's Springs.

Knowing that THE REPUBLICAN is always glad to hear of rich strikes in mines, big crops of all kinds, including even big watermelons—in fact, any and all strides in the march of improvement constantly going ahead in the county, your correspondent will present a few items regarding this recently improved summer resort and sanitarium.

The springs, three in number, are situated in a beautiful little canyon on Kings river, forty-five miles from Fresno, via the Watts valley road, or thirty-five miles via Centerville and Hughes creek. After Mr. Trimmer, about a year ago, discovered the valuable medical properties and healing qualities of the waters, he decided to spend a considerable sum in improvements at once, so in a few days lumber was on the ground and a hotel and a cottage were built, roads and trails cut, the water piped to the houses, and everything done that would add to the comfort and pleasure of visitors. Since then he has been steadily adding to the buildings, and now the accommodations will compare favorably with a majority of the mineral springs throughout the state.

The bathing facilities are of the very best. Neat, clean rooms and tubs, hot and cold water, steam, shower and mud baths tempt the invalid to be treated. The water, fresh and cool from the main spring, is piped into a beautiful little latticed summer house, furnished with seats and tables, and here congregate the ladies and children, old men and young, to drink, at intervals, the water, read, sew, gossip, and, what is better than all, get well.

Among the other attractions is a boat on a long stretch of Kings river; also a croquet ground. Mr. Trimmer proposes to add to these an assembly hall for religious services and entertainments, a billiard hall, ten pin alley, etc.

The waters contain iron, magnesia, sulphur and various mineral salts, and that they have first-class medical properties is evidenced by the rapid improvement among the invalid visitors. Cases of malaria, rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, kidney and stomach affections, and various other ills, rapidly succumb in a great majority of cases. Especially do they seem to effect most most marvelous cures in skin diseases—salt rheum and chronic ulcers, or old sores of all kinds.

The scenery is beautiful on Kings river at this point, and the air dry and pure and bracing. A semi-weekly line of stage, driven by a careful driver, leaves Fresno for the springs on Tuesdays and Saturdays

Hunting and fishing are good, there being quite a number of deer killed at intervals on the hills and flats above the springs, and the river being well stocked with both salmon and lake trout. People here soon develop an enormous appetite, and seem to enjoy everything they eat.

Among those who are now or have been quite recently at the springs are the following: Mr. Russell and wife, Mr. McCray and wife, Earnest Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Al Jones, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, wife and daughter; Mr. Cook and wife, Mr. Coulter and wife, Mr. McSwain and wife, Mr. S. A. Rose, Mr. Otto and wife, Mr. Amos Harris and Mr. A. L. Bartlett; Miss Emma Trimmer, Mrs. Stella Litchfield, Mr. Edward Irvine, Mrs. E. F. McKinny, Miss Young, Mrs. Eager, Mr. James Whitmore, Mr. J. S. Eastwood and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Blount, N. L. Smith.

OCCASIONAL.

Under the head of educational in our advertising columns, there will be found a notice from the board of education which should be of great interest to those citizens living in that part of the city east of the railroad and south of Ventura street. If the residents of that neighborhood want a school house located in their midst, some of the owners of vacant lots should at once call on the board and arrange, if possible, to secure the school.

From the Daily of Tuesday

THE TOWN OF REEDLEY.

A Thriving Village Building Up East of Fresno.

A TOWN WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE.

Situated Pleasantly in the Midst of a Rich Region of Country—A Town that Will Grow.

Last June Mr. T. L. Reed laid out the town of Reedley, cutting 360 acres up into town lots of 25x150 feet. The tract is about a half mile east of Kings river in township 15 south, range 23 east, and the Stockton & Tulare railroad passes through it. Since the town was laid out, only three months ago, Mr. Reed has done no advertising to amount to anything, but he has already sold a number of lots and some five or six houses have been built there, which are now occupied by families. A fine depot has also been built at a cost of $5000, and Mr. Reed has in process of erection a warehouse 250x65 feet, with a capacity of about 99,000 bags of grain, which when completed will cost him $10,000. Thus it will be seen that the town has already quite a start and that, too, without booming it in any way. Reedley is situated in the midst of 120 sections of the finest land in the county. The soil is magnificent and when we say that it will raise anything, California people will not doubt it, for they well know that when the soil in this state will grow anything at all, it produces prolifically everything in which it is planted. All this country is tributary to Reedley and in this alone there is a fine future for the town. The crop this season was only about one-fourth of an average yield, but there will be 50,000 sacks of wheat shipped from the town for all that. The land is yet new, there being no farming done in this locality until about four years ago, and being very level and fertile, the farms are growing in number marvelously fast.

Around the town site Mr. Reed has laid out 250 acres in colony tracts of five and ten acres each, and he has several thousand acres yet untouched which he proposes to divide into colony lots of twenty, forty, sixty and eighty acres each, which he will sell only to actual settlers, and at a price they can easily pay. Being only ten miles from the Sierras, the scenery surrounding Reedley is grand and sublime. It is an ideal townsite, and realizing its great natural advantages Mr. Reed did not propose to be niggardly with the town, so he made the streets eighty feet wide and laid out avenues between the colony lots forty feet in width. With every colony lot he sells a perpetual water right and the water will be on the land inside of thirty days.

The locality is remarkably healthy, there being no malaria or anything like it, the water is good and abundant for all purposes. Before next spring there will be over twenty families settled on colony lots around Reedley, the ground having been purchased and there are plans for more than $15,000 worth of buildings already made. Shoemaker & Curtis have purchased 9830 acres of land adjoining the town which they will colonize this coming fall and winter. Two miles east of Reedley is situated the California fruit and land company's immense property which they are now improving. This company has twelve sections of land, all of which they will bring under cultivation. Three hundred and twenty acres of their land is already planted to vines and orange and fig trees. The superintendent, Mr. Weal, has just completed his elegant residence, and the numerous other outbuildings will soon be finished. This company has untold millions behind it and will carry out every plan they have made. Thus the town of Reedley is situated most favorably for its future growth and prosperity. That it will grow into a town of considerable size there can be no doubt. It is far enough removed from any large city or town to make it a necessity to the surrounding country, and the market it will afford, as well as being a shipping point having every facility, will cause it to build up rapidly. There is no intention or desire to boom this town, and it will not be done. The growth may be slower than if it were boomed but it will be solid and there will be no reaction which always results in the death of the place. As the surrounding country settles up and farms are made the demands of the farmers will bring merchants to the town. The products of the farm, vineyards or orchards will, of course, have to find a market and this will bring buyers to Reedley and they in turn will furnish work to many hands in shipping.

Home-seekers will do well to correspond with Mr. Reed or, if they can, visit Reedley. They will be well repaid for their journey and will see one of "the finest bits of country" that the sun shines on in California.

THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

They Ask for $1 More Per Thousand on all Lumber Hauled.

The two firms, the San Joaquin Lumber company and Prescott & Pierce, together with one or two other smaller lumber dealers, purchased at the beginning of the season all the lumber that the mills in the mountains can possibly cut before the winter snows compel them to close down. This lumber must either be hauled out of the mountains and down to the plains before the fall rains set in or stay at the mills. The teamsters hauling from the mills to the Toll house have been getting $5 per thousand feet for that haul and $9 and $10 per thousand feet for hauling the lumber through to this city.

The teamsters were aware of the facts, as above stated, and were also aware of the additional fact that the purchasers here were crowding the mill men, and are not only much behind on their orders, but the builders and contractors are piling the orders up faster and faster every day. A day or two ago the teamsters held a meeting and discussed the status of affairs among themselves. They said, "Here, now, this lumber has got to go down and go down soon. We are the people who will move it. We will ask for $1 per 1000 more on lumber hauled from the mill to Toll House, which will make the rate $6 per 1000 and if the mill men will not pay it we will strike." This plan being agreed upon, the mill men were notified and at once said they could not afford to pay the rate. They had sold their lumber at prices based upon the prices for hauling being actual and if the teamsters raised their schedule, why they would lose money.

The teamsters considered and then struck, stabling their horses and getting ready to quit business. The mill men knew that they couldn't stand this sort of thing and, unfortunately for them, the teamsters also knew it quite as well as they did. The mill men gave it up and agreed to pay the new schedule and the teamsters resumed work.

It is queer that with the amount of capital invested in mills and the lumber business in this city and the mountains; with a valley by far more grand, so far as scenery is concerned, than the Yosemite; with the finest summer resorts in the world, it is queer, we remark, that there is no railroad, and no talk of one, between Fresno and the foothills. Civil engineers who have surveyed the intervening country for other purposes say in that no place can a railroad be built for less money than from Fresno to the foothills, and the track can be extended well up into the mountains for but little additional cost. That such a line would pay, no one doubts, and if some of our people who have money want a paying investment, a road to the hills is the best the world offers.

THE NEW RATES.

What Fresno Shippers Can Do in the Way of Cheap Freights.

Mr. Phil C. Crovat, the traveling freight and passenger agent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company, is in the city on one of his semi-occasional trips, and meeting the gentleman when he was enjoying his after dinner cigar, and consequently in good humor with the whole world, the reporter concluded to interview him in regard to the new tariff there has been so much talk about of late.

After a little general conversation about rates and terminal points, Mr. Crovat said: "Fresno shippers of wine and dried fruits are now in a position to compete more successfully with their opponents, who have been fortunate enough to be close to terminal points, than ever before. Tariff No. 10, issued by the transcontinental association, and which went into effect on September 1, 1888, between Pacific Coast common points and intermediate and eastern common points, is the relief which I refer to. The tariff is subject to the current western classification, except commodity tariff, which is contained therein, and which is the tariff that Fresno shippers must be guided by.

"How can the Fresno shippers get any advantage of this tariff when it applies only to common points?"

"Why, by the commodity tariff of which I have just spoken. The Southern Pacific company have issued a circular to the effect that the new freight rates fixed in tariff No. 10 will not hold good east of St. Louis unless freight, from Fresno for instance, is sent over the Southern Pacific and thence by the Texas Pacific lines via New Orleans. There is positively nothing in this and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad wish to have the people understand that they will haul their goods under tariff No. 10 at the same rates that the Southern Pacific does, and will protect them under that tariff. The Atlantic & Pacific will take up all contracts made on their blanks, whether by the Southern Pacific company or any other road, whereon the proper rates have not been charged, and will issue other contracts in their place, with the goods properly rated to all eastern points. Goods should be sent in care of the Atlantic & Pacific, if the shippers want them to go over their line.

"Then, as I understand you, the new rates are in effect on all roads east and shippers can send their goods over the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles say, and thence east by your line if they desire."

"Exactly so. The new freight rates, which are a great help to Fresno, are open to the public in general, and if the inducement is made by an company that by shipping over their line the shipper will save the local charges to a terminal point, the shipper must understand that he saves this amount no matter by what road he ships. For instance, if a man ship a carload of wine from Fresno to New York he saves, under the new tariff, the local charges from Fresno to the nearest terminal point no matter whether he ships clear through via the Southern Pacific or by the Southern Pacific to the junction with our line and on east with us. The shippers at Fresno, under this new tariff, save the local rate from this city to the nearest terminal point on all freight which comes under the classification of the so-called commodity tariff. This saving will amount to about $10 a car on dried fruits, for example, the local rate being $1.45 per hundred to common eastern points. It is a great saving to your people, and what is better, it is confined to no one road."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

What a Kansas Man Has to Say About Fresno.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: L. J. Miller has just received a letter from Mr. J. M. Wall of Kansas, a gentleman of means, and a close business observer, who lately visited Fresno. He was shown through the city and the colonies when here, and the business and prosperous appearance of which, in contrast with other places he visited, made a most favorable impression upon him, which his letter attests. He says: "After an extended tour of investigation through California and other western states, I must confess I like your section much better than any other place I visited. As soon as I can dispose of my property here I shall move to Fresno and invest in property there, as I consider it, in a business point of view, the best money making point I know of, and believe it will continue to be for years to come."

The above words of eulogy, and commendation, coming from a gentleman of Mr. Wall's calibre, are meeds of praise, however deserving Fresno city and county may be, that should make our citizens feel still more confident and assured of the grand future that awaits us as having the most populous, wealthy and progressive city and county in the great west. A BOOMER.

George E. Brown, a resident of Woodward's addition, was on yesterday arrested and brought up before Justice Hill, charged with maintaining an offensive pig pen, much to the annoyance of his neighbors. Brown was allowed to go on his own recognizance, pending his examination.

The room in the court house formerly occupied by the county recorder was on yesterday cleaned up, refurnished with a bran new brussels carpet and made ready for the supervisors, who will hereafter occupy the same for their place of meeting.

The Fresno Republican

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LOOKING AHEAD.

To the stranger unacquainted with the country surrounding the city of Fresno it might seem that the great improvements now being made in this city are in advance of the times. That, to use a slang phrase, "the town is over jumping itself." It certainly must be a source of wonder to every one who comes to Fresno not thoroughly posted upon the resources of the surrounding country, to see twelve or fifteen large brick buildings in course of construction and to be told that this thing has been going on for the last two or three years.

Here he finds hotels second to none on the Pacific coast in point of architectural beauty and sumptuous appointments; several long lines of street railroads; electric lights; telephones, in short he finds a veritable modern city. Aside from the activity and traffic noticeable upon the crowded streets he is unable to fully understand and account for the rapid and marvelous strides Fresno is taking in everything tending to the creation of a large city.

Let him take a trip into the country surrounding the city and he will no longer wonder that Fresno is building up so rapidly and so substantially. He will see by the evidences on every hand that a race, inspired by no spirit of rivalry, is going on between the country and city with the honors, if anything, decidedly in favor of the country. In fact, the wonderful development of the country has warranted and brought about the almost phenomenal upbuilding of the city. To the passers by on trains, the business activity at Fresno has for years been an enigma. And especially so to those whose homes were upon the bare, brown plains of counties the inhabitants of which were mainly devoted to grain-growing. In California, and especially in this section of it, where the mild climate and fertile soil allows the successful culture of trees and plants the natural territory of which is extremely limited, the more staple fruits and cereals cannot be produced with as great a profit. The question might be asked by strangers, "why are not these more profitable plants raised all over the state, and all sections made as prosperous as Fresno?" The presence of plenty of water for irrigation purposes, accounts for the situation. Fresno county not only has the water, but makes use of it. The wonderful fertility of our soil permits the production of great wealth upon a small plot of ground. This, in turn, concentrates population and makes possible the enjoyment of advantages not possessed in sparsely settled communities. The beauty of small farms well tilled is every day becoming more thoroughly appreciated and understood; and every year sees more grain fields turned into orchards and vineyards. Hence the prosperity of the city of Fresno.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

Instead of seeking to throw our own markets open to the world to be broken down by English competition, would it not be far better for American producers, laborers and manufacturers to try and wrest the trade of Mexico, Central and South America from European countries and at the same time hold our own markets intact? Upon a free trade basis wages in the United States must come down from twenty-five to fifty per cent. To offset this, our free trade friends would have us believe that the cost of living will be correspondingly cheaper. We fail to see how it will cost any less to live under free trade than it does now. Will flour be any cheaper with wool on the free list? Will beef be any cheaper with a limited supply of mutton in the market? Will potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables be any cheaper because the tariff on raisins is lowered twenty-five per cent? Firewood will certainly not bring less because of a lower duty on lumber. Cotton goods will not be any cheaper when the wool industry is destroyed. These are all facts which concern the wage earners of this country. Every man who earns a salary, either behind the counter, in the field or as a mechanic, should study the question from an individual standpoint. He should itemize his expenditures. Count his probable saving in necessary expenses under free trade, then take into consideration the reduction in wages, sure to follow, and then strike a balance. Nearly everything that the ordinary American citizen considers necessary in the way of food is actually higher in free trade England than it is in the United States, while wages are much better in this country.

THE president's letter reminds us of the question two young college students were chosen, as leading disputants in a debating club, to discuss. It was a joke played upon them by some of the older students. The question was this: "Resolved, that whereas, the effects of centripetal force applied in inverse ratio to the circumference of an ineffectual movement of a complex body, preclude the possibility of a corresponding power being brought to bear by any extraneous matter, either ethereal or sublunary, then and in that event, why should a body, if projected from the moon, shoot off at a tangent instead of tending toward the center of gravity?" The debaters failed to grasp the question. The reader fails to understand Mr. Cleveland's grandiloquence.

THERE is a decided falling off in the third party vote everywhere this year. In Oregon, Vermont and Maine the prohibition strength showed up only about half as strong as four years ago, while the largest Republican majorities ever known were given. In each of those three states the tariff question was the leading issue in the canvass, and the result is simply demoralizing to the Democracy. The Republican party is aroused and united, and will not only carry every northern state but have an equal show of winning in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, while well informed public men of Kentucky claim that there is a fair prospect of Republican success in that state also.

DOES HE ACCEPT?

What purports to be Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination to the presidency is now before the country. It is one of the tamest political papers that has ever seen the light of day in this country, or any other, for that matter. It is too lengthy to present in full, owing to the crowded condition of our columns at present. There can be little doubt that Grover wrote it himself, for if there is a sixteen-year-old boy attending public school in this state who could not equal this document, both in originality of ideas and clearness of expression, he should be transferred to the home for imbeciles. In the entire document, which contains about 5500 words, Mr. Cleveland neglects to formally accept the nomination. Perhaps he intends to supplement this effusion with a genuine letter of acceptance—or of declination.

Mr. Cleveland speaks of the sublimity of the occasion when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, but makes no reference to the state of affairs which is absolutely necessary to insure him 153 electoral votes in the solid south. And yet he touches fearfully near to this subject in the words: "It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should closely protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth." This sentence is taken bodily from an utterance of James G. Blaine four years ago, but Grover probably thought it fitted the present occasion pretty well, and so he used it.

He says: "The cost of government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods," and then spoils the good effect of these words by adding "and by an internal revenue tax assessed upon spiritous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine." Then follows a choice mess of free trade hash about tariff taxation being a burden to consumers, from which point he naturally drifts into a discussion of the surplus, about which he prates like a fool, to draw it mildly. The president says: "This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business." The chief executive has the power to return this money to circulation by legal means, but instead of doing so prefers to let his friends, the national bankers, use it to the further detriment of the people. He neglects to state that more than $60,000,000 of the people's money is now being used by those banks without any profit to anyone but themselves.

He disclaims all ideas of free trade in one sentence, and almost in the next endorses the St. Louis platform, of which Henri Watterson, its author, said: "There is but one way to read our platform this time. It is squarely committed to a free trade policy. The Democratic party is free trade or it is nothing."

The whole tenor of the letter is one of argument in favor of free trade theories while claiming to be particularly friendly to the laboring and manufacturing classes It proclaims against trusts, and declares that the civil service policy of the administration will continue to be in the future what it has been in the past—(a miserable failure). The Republican platform, or some portions of it, comes in for vicious jabs, which indicate plainly enough that the president is angry with his own party or himself for not embodying some of the views contained in the platform of the opposing party. The Chinese question (declared to be effectually settled by the Bayard treaty, rejected) receives the following highly intelligent consideration: "And before passing from this phase of the question, I am constrained to express an opinion that while the interests of labor should always be sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by a restriction and prohibition of immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who land upon our shores having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in the country, but who crowd the field of employment with unintelligent labor, which ought to satisfy those who make a claim to American citizenship." Highly intelligent, isn't it?

CAUSE OF ENGLISH INTEREST.

That Great Britain is deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party there is no possible room to doubt. The unanimity of the English press in praise of Cleveland and his fiscal policy ever since his tariff message was delivered to congress, is ample proof that his re-election is hoped for with an absorbing interest second only to that of himself and followers. The reason why England should take such an interest in American politics is not altogether clear to the average reader.

Most people know in a general way, that, inasmuch as England is a great manufacturing country, it would greatly benefit her to be enabled to ship her vast surplus of manufactures to the United States free of duty.

Few people are aware that the real peril threatening England and giving her wisest statesmen the utmost concern is not the fear of hostile armies from abroad nor of dangerous uprisings within, but the slipping away from her grasp of her manufacturing supremacy.

A writer in MacMillan's magazine of a recent date says that although the consumption of silk has vastly increased in late years, the amount of silk now brought into England for distribution is only one-eighth of what it was twelve years ago. The falling off of the importation of other products has been almost as great.

"We find," says the writer, "the same diversion of American products which formerly came to England for distribution. With cotton the same result is found, and with coffee from Brazil. Nor does the diversion of these merely demonstrate that our distributing trade is being lost to us. It also shows that the manufacturers of England now permit the raw materials of their industries to be sent straight to the factories of their competitors on the continent. It shows that the great manufactures of the world are being transferred from England to Belgium, France, Germany, and even Portugal and Spain. In the train of these manufactures are rapidly following the complex and complicated businesses which are the handmaids of commerce."

Continuing, the writer says that continental countries have discovered that the policy of protection is a beneficial one, and the consequence is that England has lost all her continental markets. Where before she was able to see millions of dollars worth of her manufactured goods, to-day she finds she can scarcely sell a dollar's worth. "If this state of things continues," says the writer, "there can be only one result, namely, national bankruptcy."

Is there any wonder then that England takes such a deep interest in the efforts of the Cleveland party to force trade upon the country? With the markets of continental Europe practically closed against her immense surplus of cheap made goods, she is looking with anxious eyes to the day when the American custom house shall fall, "innocuous desuetude," and the American lamb shall lie down inside of the British lion.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

In looking over the records of court proceedings and in perusing the columns of the newspapers of the country, the vast amount of crime laid before the public gaze appeals at once to the thinking mind and provokes the inquiry "who is to blame?" There is something radically wrong in our system of jurisprudence and instead of holding the scales of justice with the blind, impartial hand so beautifully typified by the mythical goddess, the judges of our country and the lawyers who plead before them are believed to be, by some of the best people in the land, in corrupt collusion to sway the scale upon the side of money.

It has come to be a commonplace remark, when a moneyed man or wealthy woman gets caught in the meshes of the law, that they can't be convicted; "they have got too much money." And the result of the trial of scores of such people, fresh in the mind of every reader of these lines, goes far to substantiate the truthfulness of the popular saying.

The law has grown to be such a mighty structure, so complex, metaphysical and, to all but "legal minds" constantly engaged in its study, incomprehensible, that its "rule" ought to be good, if there is any truth in the aphorism "its a poor rule that won't work both ways," for the reason that the "legal minds" of the bench and bar can make its rules work any way under the shining sun.

Our lawyers and our judges may all be as far above suspicion as Cæsar's wife; they may be perfect paragons of purity, but if so they are the most abused and scandalized of all men. If honest, they are the most unfortunate victims of damaging circumstantial evidence of the whole army of the accused.

Standing ostensibly between the trembling, timorous weak, and the arrogant, aggressive strong, the decisions in the great majority of cases, where money and poverty oppose each other in court, would go to prove that the poor are nearly always wrong and the rich are nearly always right; or that the lawyers and the judges are alike corrupt.

A writer in the Chicago Advance devotes a pungent pen to the excoriation of our lawyers, but says nothing about our judges. If our lawyers are corrupt, our courts are the same. Our lawyers of to-day will be our judges to-morrow. It is a see-saw game. A lawyer is elected to preside as judge and when he steps down to resume the practice of law another lawyer takes the place and becomes "the honorable court."

If the lawyer, in the practice of his profession stoops to trickery, subornation of perjury, and all the thousand devious ways that the devil is ever suggesting, to win a case or make money, when he sits as a judge he is none the more honest. He will trail the ermine in the mire for pelf, power or policy. He is a villian still.

THE SUN SHINES FAIR.

The New York Sun says it "is for the unanimously nominated Democratic candidates; but there shall be no hoodwinking. Let the free traders carry the country by all means—not cheat it." The Sun is disgusted with the course pursued by Mills and all other Democrats who, while supporting Cleveland, are continually proclaiming that they are not in favor of free trade. "The moment that Mr. Cleveland wrote to congress that the internal revenue system should stand," says the Sun, "and that future reductions in revenue should be made by reducing the tariff, the Democracy, in so far as it was committed to Mr. Cleveland, became committed to free trade."

The Sun puts the Cleveland-Mills idea in its true light, and in doing so is not weakening the cause of its party in the least. The old dodge of denying the real aims of the party is a tacit confession of weakness and invariably does more harm than good. Nobody is deceived thereby. The people sift out the hidden designs of the party sooner or later and their exposure entails a thousand times more injury than a frank confession in the outset. The Sun shows up the inevitable free trade tendency of its party in the following unanswerable manner:

> We spend a great deal of money to-day for things on which, after a time we shall spend little or nothing; for example, in paying off the national debt. These calls upon the treasury will for the greater part cease within twenty years, and then if Mr. Cleveland's policy in dealing with the situation is to be followed, the protective tariff must practically be swept away. The internal revenue will then be sufficient to pay both the pensions and the other federal expenses. Mr Mills may not be for free trade to-morrow night; but to say that his is not for free trade does not correspond with the inexorable demands of his policy.

LAST year the Democratic state convention of Virginia adopted a platform advocating, among other things, the entire repeal of the internal revenue on tobacco. The production and manufacture of tobacco is the leading industry of the Old Dominion, and her people are in earnest when they ask that this tribute upon her principal crop be done away with. The Cleveland idea is to reduce the import tax on products of foreign countries and raise the amount necessary to pay the running expenses of the government by taxing the article produced at home. Shrewd politicians are predicting a Republican majority of 20,000 in Virginia this fall.

GEORGE EDWIN, STAND UP

J. W. Shanklin went to San Francisco not long since with malice aforethought to make an assault upon the sack so tightly held by the Republican central committee. He did not create a favorable impression—he never does—so he came back without the desired "stuff" and said the Democrat was about to "bust." Who, neighbor, is the one in shallow water? You are like the thief who did not want to be caught, so he tried to fool the people by crying, "Stop thief! stop, thief!" Look to the breakers ahead of you, neighbor, and we will attend to our own craft. The proprietors of THE REPUBLICAN complain of hard times. We don't. They have not sailed close enough to the wind, consequently they have not the desired slant to round the Cape of Disaster and have to tack several times, while the Democrat sails easily before the trade wind, and our crew is content and happy.—Democrat.

When you handed the above piece of "copy" to your one hungry, half-starved compositor Thursday night you no doubt said to yourself, "Shanklin is the smallest man about THE REPUBLICAN office, I guess I'll tackle him, because it would look too cowardly to strike either of the girls." We admire your discretion even when forced to pen a lie.

You have been a resident of our city, at different times, for several years past. True, you have not added anything particularly brilliant or remarkably good, that we are aware of, to our city, but still the community at large and the vigilance committee have tolerated your presence and you have even been admitted to practice in the justices' courts, and held a second or third-rate deputyship under the present illustrious district attorney. Now, while we are perfectly willing to give you credit for all that you were in times past, all that you are now, and earnestly hope that you may, in the not too far distant future, become as good and as great as even you could wish in your most highly colored day dream, yet we cannot grant you either leave or license to present either our person or acts to this or any other community in a false light. This, which you had no right to do, you have done. You state that we "went to San Francisco with malice aforethought, to make an assault upon the sack so tightly held by the Republican central committee." We did nothing of the kind. We simply went to San Francisco to look at a printing press formerly used by one of the metropolitan dailies. While in that city we did not meet or speak to a member of the Republican state committee. Nor did we mention anything about campaign funds to anybody while there. Now your statement of the case, George Edwin, is entirely erroneous, and you had no shadow of a right to make it. We would have just as much right (and would be much nearer the truth did we choose) to say that G. Edwin Colwell went to San Francisco a few weeks ago in company with R. B. Terry, G. G. Goucher and W. D. Grady to take a pull at the Democratic campaign sack, and that he dined with Boss Buckley the same evening of his arrival in the city, and that upon his return to this city he was able to pay for his press report, which he was unable to do before his trip to the city. We would not say that of Mr. Colwell, because it might be considered an injustice to his late partner, Mr. McWhirter, by that gentleman.

Now, neighbor, it affords us much pleasure to know that your craft is sailing smoothly before the wind. But mortgages in the sum of $2700 ought to be ballast enough to hold even a much larger craft than yours steady, with all sail set. Our vessel carries no sail whatever, being a steamer, and our engines, which supply the motive power, are of the "upright" style. Our crew and our passengers have always been content. Can you say as much? By the way, George Edwin, what is Mr. Peltret lingering in town for? Where are your Herald specials, "by courtesy of the Examiner?"

In conclusion, we feel that we ought to give you a little friendly advice, George Edwin, but there is an old saw about the "school of experience." We hope that you will prove an apt scholar.

Yours, as heretofore,
J. W. SHANKLIN.

A SATURNALIA OF CRIME.

The state fair at Sacramento is a disgrace to the state. Having its origin in the laudable, praiseworthy ambition of our people to place on exhibition the best samples of fruits, vegetables, cereals and the varied results of industrious, intelligent agriculture, horticulture and viticulture, together with the improvement of all kinds of live stock, poultry, and every invention or improvement in mechanism; in short to foster, encourage and stimulate every art and industry of California, the people are treated to little more than a series of horse races at the fair grounds and a perfect saturnalia of crime in the capital city of the state.

Session after session, for years, the Sacramento lobby has successfully besearched the legislature for large appropriations for the state fair and for many years past the "fair" has been little less than a grand gathering of gamblers, thieves and courtesans. All manner of vice, including the worst forms of gambling, have been openly indulged in without let or hinderance.

Not long ago it was given out that the directors of the state fair association had sold the right to the gambling fraternity to ply their nefarious calling at the fair grounds, and from all reports Sacramento has at the present time the rarest collection of villians ever congregated in an American city of its size. A writer in the Post says:

> I went to Sacramento last week and after staying there one day was glad to get out of it with my life. The weather was vile, the food bad, hotels crowded and unclean, waiters drunken and incompetent, landlords grasping and impudent, and the whole town given over to bloodsuckers of every kind, from bedbugs to garroters. Three men were robbed in the streets in one night and one was badly beaten. The whole state has dumped its male and female garbage into Sacramento till the place is a human midden, foul, unclean, loathsome, reeking, bestial, awful. I am not a gobemouche to be shocked at sight of an unchaste woman, or terrified at a petty theft, but to see a town utterly abandoned to thieves, cheats and harlots, who have unlimited privileges so long as they pay some one, does shock me. The only place I know that approaches Sacramento's present condition is New Orleans, where the lottery games have degraded the people till every other house is a saloon or gambling hell, and every other woman a wanton. Respectable people refuse to associate with the votaries of luck and lust, and withdrawing from the place have degraded it to the lowest of all American cities. But while New Orleans licenses a lottery and such games as keno and faro, it does not sell permits for the thimble and pea game, or issue licenses permitting the purchasers to practice burglars' art in certain blocks. Sacramento apparently does, for I saw burglars, thieves and criminals of all classes, of whose presence the police was well aware, yet no effort was made to drive them out of town. I saw the thimble man, the case game man and the deft handler of three cards, at work on the public street, and the police looking on encouragingly. There was only one restriction. Rob whom you like so that you do not rob a prominent Sacramento man. The money must not be taken from the town. The thieves and monte men robbed the visitors, and they in turn had the money taken from them by the Sacramento hotel keepers. They charged more than $3 for permission to toss for a few hours on a canvas cot covered with a pair of well populated blankets. They increased the price of meals and reduced the quality of food. * * * *
>
> In India, with the mercury at 110, I never suffered as I did at Sacramento last Friday. At the race track the heat was aggravated by the presence of a dense, awkward granger crowd, that shoved and pushed and scrambled for places like thirsty cattle at a water hole. The grand stand, baking like an oven, was filled with women and children. Up and down the stairs of the grand stand passed the women and children, getting water to drink from the fountains and faucets adjacent. Long strings of girls waited their turn at the cup as the Hindoo maidens wait for their turn to fill the water jars at the fountains of Alcalabad. Suddenly the flow of water ceased. Another faucet was sought, and that, too, was dry. Every pipe of water on the grounds was sealed. An accident at the water works! Oh, no. A high official of the city had given orders to have the water supply shut off, so that people would be forced to buy beer, lemonade or soda from the saloons and fountains on the track and adjacent thereto. I have no desire to paint the lily by adding anything to the bare statement that Sacramento denied a cup of cold water to women and children, when the mercury was over 100, at which point the heat, owing to the humidity of the soil, is almost unendurable. But when the legislature meets, and Sacramento comes forward, hat in hand, for the regular appropriation for the state fair, a friend of mine, who is a hold-over senator, has promised me that he will get up in his place and read this item to the senate and explain that because Sacramento was so pitifully mean, he will oppose, with all his power, the appropriation of state money for its benefit.

CLEAR THE WAY.

They are coming. The people of Fresno should prepare for them. The long winters, poor soil and all the ills that eastern flesh is heir to has done the work, and let what come may the people beyond the Rocky mountains are determined to have homes in California. They are posted now. They know a hawk from a handsaw. They know all about our climate, soil and productions. They have tasted our grapes, raisins, figs and oranges, and have drank our wines. During the long, weary, bitter cold days of last winter, when the thermometer was delving deep in the degrees below zero, they read about our sunshine and spring-like showers, and they vowed that not another winter should catch them huddled around a fire trying in vain to keep warm, if they could scrape together enough money to get to California and buy a home.

Many thousands of homeseekers will come to California between now and Christmas, a large portion of whom will find their way to Fresno. The influence of this inpouring has already awakened Los Angeles to renewed activity, the real estate market showing decided firmness and an upward tendency. The total transfers for last week being, says the Times: "One hundred and seventeen for a nominal consideration; 274 under $1000, aggregating $117,722; 95 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $424,816; 24 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $177,130; 16 over $10,000, aggregating $383,600; total, 616, aggregating $1,104,046."

Thus it will be seen that all the talk about the bottom of the Los Angeles boom having dropped out is utter nonsense. The boom of Los Angeles is a long way from a collapse and the real boom of Fresno has not yet commenced. When the hot weather ceases, which will be within twenty days from this date, we may expect a better feeling in the real estate market and more activity in business generally. By the middle of November at the farthest we confidently predict such a rapid transfer of city and country property as shall astonish our oldest inhabitants and make them wonder at what they call "the boom." But it will be no boom. It will simply be one more step toward that goal of wonderful prosperity in Fresno's future so easily discernible by all who are conversant with the advantages and resources of Fresno county.

IDIOTIC UTTERANCE.

Will some of our Democratic newspaper friends please loan us a copy of "Grover Cleveland's Hand Book of Ready Reference" long enough for us to find out what he means by the following sentence, which occurs in his letter of acceptance:

"And before passing from this phase of the question, I am constrained to express an opinion that while the interests of labor should always be sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by a restriction and prohibition of immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who land upon our shores having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in the country, but who crowd the field of employment with unintelligent labor, which ought to satisfy those who make a claim to American citizenship."

To TRY to form a national political party upon a single idea is, if not fanaticism, the sheerest kind of folly, as our prohibition friends will discover sooner or later. The Toledo Blade, one of the staunchest anti-saloon organs of this country, has this to say upon the subject:

> Prohibition has been reached in Maine, Rhode Island, Kansas and Iowa without a third party. Through local option more than half the area of the south, and large portions of the north have become prohibition. These things prove to us that as rapidly as the people get thoroughly informed as to the evils of the rum traffic and are convinced that there is no other effective mode of dealing with it, prohibition follows, not as a party issue, but like any other non-partisan legislation for the welfare of the people. Hence we believe the third party unnecessary and unwise.

PLEASE DON'T EXAGGERATE.

The Expositor is a very respectable paper, but it will exaggerate occasionally. This is to be regretted. Being the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party in this county, the followers of Grover Cleveland naturally expect its expressions of political opinions to be confined to the record of truth. They don't want its editor to allow his zeal for the cause he espouses to get the better of his judgment. They all remember that but a few months ago the Expositor was open and zealous in its opposition to any reduction of the duty on raisins and they heartily applauded its course.

Whatever change may have come over the spirit of the Expositor's dream to induce it to not only quietly submit to the proposed reduction of the duty of 25 per cent, but to enter the field as an ardent supporter of the Mills bill in the matter of cheaper raisins, free wool and, in short, all its free trade tendencies, is not shared by our raisin growers as a body. In fact, with two or three exceptions, the raisin growers of Fresno county are very decidedly against any reduction of the duty on raisins and so expressed themselves a few days ago by appending their names to a vigorous protest, which appeared in last Friday's REPUBLICAN.

The Expositor is growing old and timorous. It quakes at every shadow, but its decrepitude is no valid excuse for gross exaggeration. In Tuesday's issue it says:

> Our local board of trade was organized for the purpose of advertising Fresno county abroad and has spent a considerable sum in preparing exhibits and sending forth literature. But at every turn it finds its good work hampered by some foolish statement that the raisin industry of the county is trembling on the verge of destruction.

That the proposed reduction of the duty on raisins "would paralyze further development," we have the evidence of Mr. Butler in his letter to Congressman Morrow, written just eight months ago yesterday, but that any "statement that the raisin industry of the country is trembling on the verge of destruction" has ever been made, we are not aware.

Six days after Mr. Cleveland's free trade message had been delivered to congress, Mr. A. B. Butler, then as now, a leading Democrat of the state, and one of the largest, if not the largest raisin producer in the world, hearing that a strong effort was to be made at the present session of congress, "in the interest of importers," to quote his language, "to reduce the tariff upon raisins," wrote the letter to Mr. Morrow heretofore published in these columns.

In that letter Mr. Butler said: "A reduction in the tariff would paralyze further development. The abrogation of the duty would destroy the industry."

True Mr. Butler has attempted to explain why he now holds different views upon this question, but his explanation does not satisfy his brother raisin growers. They believe now precisely what Mr. Butler believed eight months ago. They do not hold important positions upon the Democratic state campaign committee and they are not prospective candidates for office.

The Mills bill is still pending. It has passed the house and should it pass the senate it will become the law of the land. In that event a severe blow would be dealt the raisin industry. While it is not claimed that "the raisin industry is trembling on the verge of destruction"—and it is gross exaggeration to so assert—our raisin growers, keenly realizing that silence in the present crisis is not golden, published the protest mentioned above, containing the names of nearly a hundred prominent persons engaged in the business, the concluding paragraph of which says:

> We repeat that we regret that certain persons interested in the industries of this county have seen fit, for personal and political reasons, to assist, as far as they are able, in passing a measure antagonistic to the best interests of this county and state, and, as we verily believe, to the entire country. And we here denounce the Mills bill as damaging to the industries of this county, and the entire country, and as an opening wedge, looking ultimately to free trade, which means the ruin of our raisin and fruit growing industries.

Now comes the Expositor and, assuming to know more about the raisin interest than the men engaged in it and most deeply interested, urges them "to drop this particular feature of the campaign." As well might the highwayman say to his victim: "My friend, I am going to take a part of what you posses. If you tell about your loss it will injure you in business. Your creditors, if you have any, may become alarmed when they learn that your assets have been diminished. The best thing you can do is 'to drop this particular feature' of your present adventure and jog along in silence." But the raisin men will talk and the Expositor can't keep them from it. They don't propose to be robbed in silence.

THEY ARE COMING.

This fall there will be the largest immigration of home seekers, tourists and winter residents to California ever known in the history of the state. To some of our readers this may perhaps seem an extravagant assertion, but we believe that the present indications fully justify the prediction. Florida has entered very largely into competition with California in years past to secure the fall exodus of people from the cold northern states, and has secured a large share of that class of immigration. But Florida is now sadly afflicted with that terrible scourge of the tropics, yellow fever, which will deter many from going to that state who would otherwise have preferred Florida to California. People will not visit a section of country, no matter how attractive it may be, when to do so involves the risk of contracting deadly disease. Florida's only advantage over California as a winter resort lies in the fact that it is closer to the great centers of population of the northern and eastern states, and the means of reaching it are much better and less fatiguing than a trip to California. Our state has so many and superior attractions, however, that we have made immense gains on Florida both in the matter of transient visitors and also in permanent residents.

The fall tourist season is now near at hand, and by the first of October thousands of people will be drifting toward the Pacific Slope. Will the railroads leading to this coast be able to accommodate all who apply for transportation? Will our people be prepared to receive in a hospitable manner, feed and provide with sleeping accommodations all who may ask these courtesies at our hands?

Fresno is well provided with good hotels, restaurants and lodging houses, but there is not a dwelling house large or small now vacant or for rent in this city. Families possessed of only moderate means, coming to California, cannot afford to live at a hotel for a time sufficiently long to enable them to look around, decide upon a location, buy lots and build a home. Few new comers care to become property owners in any place until they have lived there several months. If Fresno expects to win and hold a large share of this most desirable class of immigration, some steps must be taken to provide accommodations for it. Upon the removal of the railroad shops from Tulare there will be a largely increased demand for cottages, and rents will go even higher than they are at present. Those who own lots inside the city limits, and who are able to do so, should at once have comfortable dwelling houses erected thereon. Money invested in this manner is sure to bring better returns than almost any other legitimate business venture that can be engaged in, and in addition will provide temporary homes for many families that will surely go elsewhere unless they can rent houses in Fresno.

"WELL, Pickle," said Johnson, as the old man removed his shocking bad Cleveland hat and mopped his corrugated, ancient brow with a dirty bandana, "what do you think of Cleveland's letter of acceptance?" "Dunno what to think of it, Johnson. I read it over very carefully, but I couldn't understand it. Seems to me he might have said a little about the Chinese question that a feller could understand, but he didn't. However, I'm for Cleve—Hello! there's the old 'oman. Good day." And the old man seemed glad to get away.

DANIELS, a Democratic congressman from Virginia, in the year 1888, asks congress to withdraw all paper currency now in circulation and issue "coined notes." These notes are to consist of bits of paper upon which are to be written the words, "This is a Dollar." Adopting this idea, why not label every dilapidated board fence in the country thus: "This is a house." We could, with equal propriety, call a Plymouth Rock hen "a brown stone front," or the Fresno Democrat "a newspaper."

THE big fire in San Francisco, resulting in a loss of about $1,000,000 worth of property, was largely due to the lack of appliances in the fire department. A penny wise and pound foolish policy is especially bad when taking precautions against fire. Let Fresno take warning and so equip our fire department that we shall have no recurrence of recent destructive conflagrations.

BUTLER, the leading raisin grower of the state, has been silenced, but the paper upon which he has a chattle mortgage continues to yawp about the advantages which would result to the Fresno raisin growers if the duty on raisins were reduced.—Chronicle.

AN exchange says that "Mrs. James Brown Potter has thirteen new Parisian dresses with which to elevate the stage this season." If they are of the regulation low-necked style, we would suggest that it would be highly proper for the stage to "elevate" Mrs. James Brown Potter's dresses.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LETTER.

Following closely upon the long-worded so-called letter of acceptance of Mr. Cleveland, comes the plain, matter-of-fact, sensible letter of General Harrison, accepting the nomination for the presidency on the Republican ticket. The General makes no attempt at brilliancy nor displays the pedantry of the present incumbent, but deals with the principal issues of the day in good, simple English, easily understood by all.

Comparing General Harrison's letter with the Republican platform it will be noticed that he closely represents the opinions of his party, the main point of his letter being directed, as it should be, to the issue of protection. Without circumlocution he strikes directly at the very heart of the Cleveland-Mills idea when he says that "the assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as indefensible of principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debate in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade in the English sense. The legend upon their banner may not be free trade; it may be the more obscure motto of 'tariff reform,' but neither the banner nor inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact."

He outlines the great distinguishing difference between the Democratic idea of attacking the tariff, from a hatred of its principles and its system, and the Republican belief in a protective tariff, with remarkable clearness. In referring to the oft repeated claim of the free traders that although the lowering of the import duties may diminish the wages of the working man, his earnings will have an undiminished purchasing power. He says of the wage workers: "They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make the choice of the substantial advantages they have in hand and the defective promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed."

Taking the letter as a whole we consider it the best campaign document that has yet appeared. Its arguments are simply unanswerable.

CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance will cost him several thousand votes among the tobacco raisers of North Carolina, and probably the electoral vote of that state. The number of doubtful states are on the increase. It is thought that the Democrats have a pretty sure thing on carrying Texas, though the wool growers show a disposition to make it decidedly interesting, even in that state.

THE old Roman is becoming as limp as his bandana. He has been waved too much.

The Glory Crowned Giant of the Show World

A HUGE AND COMPLETE MIRROR OF WONDERLAND!

10 ACRES CROWDED with FASCINATING AMAZEMENTS

TWO BIG, BRILLIANT AND BEWILDERING PERFORMANCES AT

FRESNO, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, '88.

NOTE—The arrangements of the American Showmen's Pooled League will prevent any other Circus from visiting California this season.—Editor.

SELLS BROTHERS'

Great 3-Ring Circus, Elevated Stage,

REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME

And 5-Continent Menagerie.

All of Earth's Illustrious Mid-Air and Arenic Champions, Prairie Heroes, Hippodrome Celebrities, Marvelous Human Phenomena and Rarest Zoological Treasures Merged and Marshaled in a Colossal and Unparalleled Unity.

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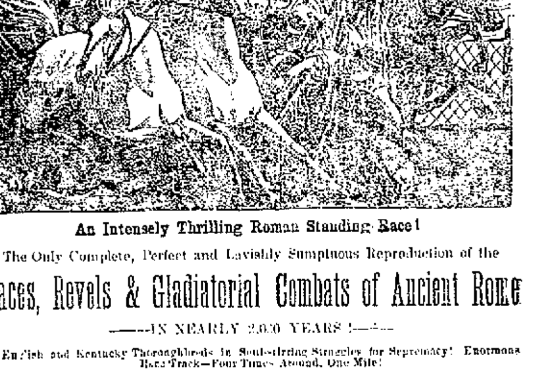
Human Imagination Confounded by its Stupendous Magnitude!



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The Only Complete, Perfect and Lavishly Sumptuous Reproduction of the

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—IN NEARLY 2000 YEARS!—

60 English and Kentucky Thoroughbreds in Soul-stirring Struggles for Supremacy! Enormous Race Track—Four Times Around, One Mile!

Notably and Triumphantly Reinforced this Season with One Towering, Kingly Figure of Western Romance,

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Champion Wing Shot of the World, and his Gifted Sons!

The Only Full Grown Pair of Blood-Sweating Hippopotami on Earth

"We've Got 'Em on the List!" 300 Phenomenal Arenic Artists! 90 Dazzling Acts! Scotch Athletes. Arabian Meteors, Japanese Marvels and a Gigantic European Vaudeville Combination in Daring and Dazzling Performances on the Huge Theater Stage. No Sere and Yellow Leaf Attraction! Not a Chestnut on the Program

50 CAGES OF WILD BEASTS—A UNIVERSAL REFLEX OF SAVAGE LIFE

23 BAREBACK HORSES, REINED, RIDDEN AND DRIVEN BY ONE MAN AND THAT man The Great O'Dell. Greatest, Grandest, Most Famous and Best Trained Herd of Elephants on American Soil, Including "Rajah," the Colossal, All overshadowing Central Figure of his Race; "Sid," the almost Human Iowa Elephant, and the Only Baby Elephant on the Continent. Peerless, Poetic, Royally Resplendent Street Parade, Appearing on the Public Thoroughfares at 10 o'clock Every Morning. Usual Popular Prices of Admission. Performances at Customary Hours. Cheap Round-Trip Excursions on all Railroads. See Station Agents for Particulars.

Also Exhibits in Stockton, Oct. 1; Modesto, Oct. 2; Merced, Oct. 3; Visalia, Oct. 5.

The Fresno Republican

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in Advance.........$2.50
Six Months, " " $1.50
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

From the Daily of Wednesday

G. A. Evarts returned from the coast yesterday.

Collis H. Emmons returned from San Francisco yesterday.

The report of the clearances yesterday amounted to $14,329.85.

Albert Baker has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Warner returned home this morning from Berkely.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed A. Pattison returned yesterday from a brief visit to the coast.

W. C. Guard, who has been absent for the past month at Highland Springs, returned yesterday.

L. McWhirter is again at the Democrat's editorial helm, having returned from San Francisco.

W. M. Williams, formerly proprietor of the Fresno nursery, but now a resident of Oakland, arrived yesterday.

Frank Peltret, formerly reporter on the Daily Democrat, went to San Francisco this morning to remain.

Mr. and Mrs. Richman and daughter, Grace, have returned from their vacation at the sea shore much improved in health.

Hugh Leach and Henry E. Chamberlin, compositors on The Republican, left this morning for San Francisco for a week's recuperation.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Pattison expect to leave for Honolulu on the 22d inst., and will be absent a month or more, sightseeing and recuperating.

A. J. Lafever returned to his home in Tulare county, having been cleared of the charge of grand larceny on which he was arrested some weeks ago.

John Smith, alias Timothy Sleeper, was yesterday found guilty of vagrancy before Judge Stewart, and was sentenced to ten days' service in the chain gang.

In department No. 2 of the superior court last evening, the jury in the case of the People against Ramon Peralta, charged with grand larceny, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Suit was yesterday commenced in the superior court by Leander Shores, administrator, against William Hill et al to quiet title. W. H. H. Hart is the attorney for the plaintiff.

The case of the People against A. B. Hartman, charged with burglary, was yesterday continued by Justice Stewart until October 11th in order to obtain further evidence in the case.

Craigie Sharp, Jr., the well known real estate rustler of Hanford, has concluded to locate in this city, and will remove here with his family next week. He will have a branch office in Hanford.

Burning brush heaps on the north and west sides of the city last night gave rise to the report that there had been another suburban fire. The matter was investigated with the above result.

Warrants for the arrest of R. G. Groves and Charles Hale were issued by Justice Hill yesterday. The parties reside on the west side and are charged with assaulting Ferguson Conn with a shotgun.

Herman Levy leaves this morning to join his family, who are spending the summer at Vallejo. On his return he will stop in San Francisco for a few days and will be accompanied home by his family.

J. H. Hamilton returned to Oakland this morning and will remain there for some time. He was much disappointed that no final action was taken on the sewerage matter, as he came up for that purpose.

O. L. Abbott on yesterday filed with the county clerk a suit against the "76" land and water company to compel a certain conveyance. Papers were also filed by Etta M. Beatie against Walter G. Beatie for the same purpose as the above.

James St. Clair was yesterday arraigned before Justice Stewart on a charge of having robbed John Fagan of a sum of money while the latter was asleep. He pleaded not guilty, and his examination was set for 10 o'clock this morning.

The charge of involuntary manslaughter pending against Messrs. Tompkins and Prather, which case was brought before Justice Hill yesterday, was continued until this morning at 7 o'clock. The early hour was chosen on account of pressing business.

R. H. Jackson received from San Francisco yesterday, through his agent, J. F. McDonald, a ten-stamp quartz mill to be used in crushing ore in the Aubern valley mines. A large amount of rich ore has already been taken out of these mines, and the lookout is good for future development.

The thermometer yesterday climbed up to the usual 106 or 108 degrees and then, as a perspiring throng, gasping for breath, watched it, it climbed up to 111 degrees where it sat down to rest. Just the same, it is this kind of weather that makes raisins, and raisins are what make it possible for the people to have thermometers, in this "neck o' the woods."

The Pacific packing company commences its season's pack this morning and will employ between 250 and 300 people. The managers have already contracted for sufficient raisins to keep them running full handed until late in November and are adding to their supply daily. The packing house has been enlarged and the interior remodeled until it is one of the most convenient places of the kind in the state.

For more than a week past there has been a newspaper correspondent in this city on some mysterious mission. All efforts to ascertain the journal he represented or the matter of which he was in search were unavailing, and he went north this morning without anyone being the wiser as to the cause of his visit. It is fair to presume that he was after political pointers, and if he was he found the woods full of 'em.

Elsewhere will be found an article on the shops, in which the delay in getting the names of the Tulare employes is referred to. Since writing the article referred to, a gentleman has called and informs us that one reason for the delay in the matter is that Mr. G. W. Coldington, the division superintendent, who has the matter in charge, has been ill for some three weeks and unable to attend to his duties.

A gentleman arrived in the city yesterday morning on the 11 o'clock northbound express and returned last evening on the 6 o'clock south-bound express. As he stood on the depot platform, waiting for the train, he said: "I have been in this state almost a year, during which time I have traveled constantly. In no city or town where I have been, yes, in no two of them put together, have I seen the amount of building I have seen here to day. This is the town for me, and I'm coming back to stay."

When "Cactus Ed" and "Billy" Dwyer read the poetry in last evening's Tribune they fell upon each other's necks and wept. They asked each other and their friends what they had done to deserve so terrible a punishment. Then they formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, and started out on a hunt for the poet. They were doomed to disappointment, for on arriving at the sanctum they found that after the effort above mentioned the poet had several severe spasms, and in endeavoring to swallow a Hamburg fig, to find relief, he choked to death.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Lamp Explodes in Charles Tucker's Hands,

BURNING HIM VERY SEVERELY

And Totally Destroying His Father's Dwelling, Together With Its Contents.

Last night shortly before 8 o'clock several persons noticed the southern sky lighting up and at first supposed that the light was caused by the burning of brush heaps or was from the brick yard. Fully five minutes elapsed before anyone had reason to believe that anything serious was the matter, when suddenly flames were seen to shoot high up in the air, proving conclusively that the light was caused by a fire of much greater magnitude than was at first supposed. When first seen at its height the flames seemed to be much nearer than they really were and the cry of "the Pacific cannery is on fire," caused an alarm to be sounded and sent the Ahrens and hose cart on a dead run down J street. A second glance showed that the flames were much farther away than the cannery, and many started to the scene of the conflagration, while the engine and hose cart returned to the house, it becoming a certainty that the fire was too far away for the engine to be of any service.

The flames originated in a new two-story frame dwelling situated about two miles from this city, on the east side of the railroad track, the dwelling being owned by James Burns and occupied by W. B. Tucker and family. It seems that Mr. Tucker and family have occupied the house but a short time and had just got comfortably settled. Last night Charles Tucker, a lad of some 15 years of age, went into the family sitting room and attempted to light a metal lamp. The oil in the lamp caught fire immediately, the lamp exploding on the instant, scattering burning oil everywhere and a portion of the burning fluid ran down the boy's left leg, burning it badly. The house was almost a mass of flames before the rest of the family knew what had happened, and so rapidly did the timbers, dry as tinder, burn, that Mr. Tucker was unable to save any of his household effects or even any of the family's clothing. Every attention possible was given to the injured boy, and one of the neighbors started immediately for this city to procure a physician.

There was nothing to do but stand by and see the house burn to the ground, it being fortunately situated far enough away from any of the outbuildings to render the latter in no danger. The boy is unable to tell anything about how the oil in the lamp caught fire or what caused it, as the explosion occurred the instant he applied the match to the wick. It is thought he is not dangerously burned, although his injuries are very painful and will disable him for some time. Both the injured boy and the other members of the family were kindly cared for by neighbors, with whom they will remain until they can find a new home.

We were unable to ascertain positively whether or not Mr. Burns had any insurance on his house, but it was rumored both that he did and did not.

A BAD BEGINNING.

Several Musicians Whistling for Their Pay.

Some three weeks ago Professor P. M. Smith arrived in this city and stopped at the Russ house. The professor is an actor, but since his arrival has worked for S. S. Wright as an abstract clerk. At odd moments the professor organized an amateur dramatic club, composed of home talent, and advertised that the Ivanhoe dramatic company would present the play of "Handy Andy" at the opera house last night. Several days ago Professor P. M. Smith went to Theo. Reitz, the well known violinist, and wanted to make arrangements with him to play himself and, in addition, furnish a pianist. Reitz told him his prices were $4 for each man in advance, as he was somewhat afraid of Smith. This price Smith thought too high and left without making any arrangements. Reitz says that Mr. Fiske, the owner of the opera house, met him on the streets after Smith had been to see him and Reitz says that Fiske said to him that when any musicians played in his theater he would see they were paid for their work.

Last night, just about time for the curtain to go up, Reitz says that a messenger came for him and promised him that if he and his pianist would come to the opera house and play for the performance of "Handy Andy," they would be paid $4 each as soon as the curtain went up. Reitz says that he depended upon what Mr. Fiske had told him and consequently, he and Tom Harrold, the pianist, went to the theater and played the overture. The curtain went up and Reitz went behind the scenes to get his money. Smith said that Mr. Wetherly, of the Russ house, who was on the door, had the money. Reitz went to Mr. Wetherly, who sent him back to Mr. Smith and the latter gentleman sent him again to the man on the door. When Reitz went to Wetherby the last time that gentleman said he not only had the box receipts, but intended to keep them in payment for the board of Professor P. M. Smith. Then Reitz sent a friend to Fiske, who washed his hands of the whole affair, and hence the musicians went without their pay. To say the boys were angry would be to put it mildly. They were more than mad, but that's all the good it did them.

As to the performance of "Handy Andy" we cannot say that it was perfect by any means. The audience was small, and fully half of those present left before the show was anything like over. The performers cannot be criticized, of course, as actors and actresses, as they were only amateurs and laid no claim to being anything more. One or two of the parts were fairly well played, but as a whole "Handy Andy," as presented by the Ivanhoe dramatic company, was not a brilliant success financially or otherwise.

THE SHOPS.

The Railroad Company Going Slowly but Surely Ahead.

It has been almost three months since General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, paid a visit to this city and, sending for the newspaper men, announced to them that the company had decided to remove the division, round house and shops from Tulare to this city. The announcement came entirely unexpected and was received at first with much incredulity by our people, but when the reasons for the change were given, many saw the reason and sound sense in the change and Manager Towne's statement became generally accepted. Many supposed that the change would be made almost immediately, but others, better posted in railway affairs, predicted that it would probably be three, six or even twelve months before anything was done.

The citizens of Tulare, realizing that the removal of the shops meant the end of all the brilliant air castles the boomers had been building and advertising, went earnestly to work to defeat the removal. In this they were aided by the employes owning property there, and simply because the railroad company did not commence at once the proposed removal, it has been generally accepted as true, that the Tulare people had succeeded in their efforts.

This is by no means the case. The railroad officials have never said that they had concluded to reconsider the matter or that they had decided not to remove the shops. There is no reason for the belief that the company has changed its plans in the least. It is almost certain that had the officials concluded to allow the shops to remain at Tulare, Manager Towne would have notified our people to that effect. The railroad officials have never asked our people to donate anything to either the company or its employes. They have never said that in case our people did donate one or more lots to their employes they would hurry the removal of the shops. The proposition to donate the lots was a voluntary one on the part of our people and there is no reason to believe that their action will influence the company's actions or intentions in any way. Over a month has elapsed, by the by, since our people asked for a list of the employes living on their own property at Tulare, and still the list is not forthcoming. The result is that there are rumors of jobs, and in some quarters it is boldly asserted that somebody is trying to make a stake out of the arrangement. We do not believe this, because it is known, approximately, how many lots will be required, and if anyone should make an attempt to impose on the generosity of our people, we believe the railroad company would be among the first to resent it.

As the matter now stands it is our firm belief that the shops will be removed to this city, regardless of any lot proposition, and in the near future at that. For all that, we believe that the lot proposition should be fully carried out, even though it cuts no figure in the removal proposition. The new depot to be built here will be commenced very shortly, as all the preliminary work is about done. As soon as the depot is finished, the work on the shop buildings and round house, it is said, will be commenced. The company desires, we are informed, to remove the end of the division to this place as soon as possible, and this cannot be done until the new depot is built and quarters provided for the train dispatchers, division superintendent, clerks, etc. This statement is made all the more probable by the work being done in laying new switches and arranging for a new and very much larger yard. We do not say that it will be the case but it would not surprise us in the least to see the removal of the division, shops and everything in the way of changes made before January 1st, 1889.

MAHONEY'S LETTER.

The Law and Order Committee and the Militia Taken to Task.

In last night's Expositor there appears a column letter headed "Military Investigation" and signed John F. Mahoney, farmer. The letter hardly needs a reply of any kind, as the animus which prompted it is fully explained in the closing paragraph of the epistle.

There are, however, several misstatements of facts made therein that it may be just as well to correct. The writer of the letter states "that the officers of the militia in this city formed a part of the law and order committee." It can be truthfully said that there was not an officer of either companies C or F that took any part in the doings of the committee mentioned, and, if necessary, every one of them can prove a complete alibi by reliable witnesses.

"Secondly," says the writer, "at the onset the guns of the military were used and the guns were only restored when orders were received to that effect." This is only true in part. The guns were taken on one occasion but were returned without orders from anyone and never afterwards molested.

Without going further into this matter, for we have neither the time nor space to devote to it, we will say to Mr. Mahoney that, had his brother, as he says, been pursuing a legal and lawful business in a legal and lawful way, he would never have been molested. The police give Mahoney's saloon the name of being one of the worst places in the city and it was well known to everyone that it was the loafing place for a dangerous class of people. "Long Eva" gave the officers and the newspaper men much valuable information in regard to Mahoney's saloon before she left for San Quentin, and some of the things she told were verified. So far as John F. Mahoney is concerned no one will dispute that he is a law abiding citizen, and we do not think he will say that he has ever been molested in any way.

Mob rule is to be deprecated always, but Fresno has never been under mob rule for a second, nor have there been any deeds of violence committed in this city against any person except by the class of loafers, pimps, lovers and thieves who attacked peaceable citizens.

It was The Republican that denounced the writers of such letters to Governor Waterman, as we were permitted to see copies of, and we only desire to reaffirm what we have before said in regard to the writers of the letters we referred to, namely, that the contents were a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end and that the letters were evidently written by parties who desired to get even. Mr. Mahoney himself admits that such was his reason for writing to Governor Waterman.

There is no place under the shining sun where a man who wants to do right, live right, make an honest living and be square and fair in every way, can find a warmer welcome than right here in Fresno. There is no place on earth where the good citizens are more peaceable and less inclined, with a very few exceptions, to meddle with other people's business. Certainly there is no place known where the citizens exhibited more patience, more forbearance under greater provocation, than they did here. People who want to lead honest, quiet lives and remain undisturbed in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness can find no better location than Fresno, but there is positively and absolutely no room for the opposite class, and the edict has gone forth, only when forbearance ceased not only to be a virtue but to be right and just, that people who want to live without work and associate with disreputable people must find some other city in which to do it.

Handsome Gifts.

The Y. M. C. A. rejoices over the presentation to the association, on the occasion of the recent celebration of its third anniversary in this city, of two very handsome presents.

The first was a white satin banner, with cardinal silk plush trimmings, and bearing the motto, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." The work on the banner was most artistically done, and the gift was from Mrs. Mattie Shelton of the Ladies' Auxillary.

The second gift was presented by the artist, Mrs. J. L. Connor, and was a life-size crayon portrait of the president of the association, and also its founder in this city, Dr. J. L. McClelland. The portrait occupies a very handsome and massive gilt frame and forms an excellent companion picture to the portrait of General O. O. Howard, which is also Mrs. Connor's work.

Both gifts are very highly appreciated by the members of the association.

A good eight-horse power engine for sale at the Fresno agricultural works.d1f

From the Daily of Wednesday.

THE TRUSTEES.

A Busy Meeting Held by the Full Board.

SEVERAL ORDINANCES AMENDED.

The New Fire Ordinance—Light for the Cannery—McNally Bounced.

The board of trustees met in an adjourned session from Monday night, last evening, with Trustees Clark, Tombs, Hamilton, Hedges, Fedlar, and City Attorney Merriam present.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting and those of the subsequent special meetings were read, and after some corrections of the latter, were approved.

City Clerk Dennett informed the board that he held at present for the city a policy of insurance for $3000 on the City hall, and $4000 on the fire engines and fire apparatus.

A petition for liquor license was read from Dudley Clark and Ruben H. Winn, proprietors of a saloon on Fresno street, between I and J streets, and under the rule was laid over for one week.

The ordinance regulating theater licenses was amended as follows: If for less than one month, first class, $5 per day; second class, $5. If for one month, first class, $40 per month; second class, $25 per month. If for one year, first class and second class, $100, or $25 per quarter. Said license to be issued for not less than two quarters or six months. If liquors are sold or given away in connection with any theater or public exhibition given in a theater, either of the first class or second class, the license for such theater or exhibition shall be $50 per day. And for such exhibition of minstrels or concert singers, the payment for licenses shall be the same as required for theatrical performances.

An amended ordinance was read and passed relative to regulating the fire ordinance, as follows: All buildings hereafter constructed within the established fire limits of this city shall have the outside walls and party walls made of brick, stone, adobe or corrugated iron. Such outside walls and party walls shall extend from the foundation to the top of and through the roof of the building, and the roof of such building shall be covered with tin, iron or some other non-combustible material, and cornices, awnings, balconies and bay windows hereafter added to buildings constructed within the fire limits shall be of corrugated iron or some other non-combustible material. All pillars, posts and supports to the same must be of iron, stone or other non-combustible material, and all sidewalks hereafter constructed to be of non-combustible material. The walls of all buildings hereafter constructed within the designated fire limits shall be so constructed as to completely separate all wood work of the interior and exterior of such buildings.

A petition numerously signed was read, asking that I street, from Mariposa to the northern city limits, and on Fresno from H to K streets, be properly graded. On motion action on the matter was postponed till the first Monday in October.

Trustee Hedges moved that an electric light be established on Mono street, near the cannery, said light to be placed on a mast forty feet high. Carried.

The contract for completing the unfinished work in the interior of the City hall was awarded to Messrs. Russell & Singleton for $750, said parties to file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $950 with the board for the faithful performance of the work. The work is to be finished by October 1st.

Lorenzo Church, representing the Fresno canal and irrigation company, made a verbal report to the board relative to preventing an overflow of water into this city this winter, stating that the company would widen and deepen the canal from the east corner of the McNeil ranch to a point north of Barton vineyard in the Temperance colony for $4000. On motion, further consideration of the matter was continued until the board received the report of the citizens' committee.

A petition was read from the Young Men's Christian Association soliciting the board to grant them permission to stretch a canvas banner across Mariposa street in honor of the approaching state convention of the association. Granted.

The sewerage question was next taken up, and after a brief discussion, Trustee Tombs moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting, when some one of the plans would be decided upon. Trustee Hamilton objected to further delay and stated that if he was as well acquainted with the subject as the other members ought to be by this time, a plan could be easily decided upon. He voted against further delay, but the motion was carried.

Hedges moved that McNally be removed from the police force. Carried. G. W. Wick was selected to fill the vacancy. Six police clubs, belts and stars were ordered purchased.

The following bills were allowed: T. N. Chapman, labor, $130.70; Fresno telephone company, $4; S. J. L. Co., lumber, 72 cents; Fresno water company, water, $41; Bartlett & Ewing, lumber, $3; Fresno gas-light company, $21.94; J. C. Shephard, services, $3; J. C. Shephard, office rent, $50; A. F. Baker, refunded, $20; A. H. Cummings, $18.85; Henry Lanz, merchandise, $1.40; E. F. Anderson, miscellany, $1.50; J. W. Ferguson, printing, $15.25.

Irrigation on Alkali Lands.

O. V. Blom, of the Magnolia Vineyard, Fresno, writing to the Bulletin, under date of the 29th, concerning the irrigation of alkali lands, says: "It seems to me that there are a great many people in this county who are trying to ruin their vineyards and the land as well by irrigation. Take a chunk of light-colored hardpan, place it in the bottom of anything that will hold water, the same as the ground when it gets entirely filled up with water, as it now is in most of the colonies, then cover it with loose earth from some high ground that is practically free from alkali, three or four inches; keep it wet, the same as sub-irrigated ground in the field, and see if allowed to stand exposed to the heat of the sun, the alkali will not dissolve and escape from the hardpan enough to make it impossible to grow a flower or shrub of any kind after six or eight months' time. I fully believe, after eight or nine years' observation, that if the ground, where the hardpan is only two feet or less below the surface, be kept wet continually, that the water and the heat combined dissolve the alkali in the hardpan and draw it to the surface, so as to make the fields, both vineyards and alfalfa, at last entirely unproductive, and all on account of too much water, both above and below the hardpan. I think it is a matter of sufficient importance for all irrigators on that kind of land to inquire into."

The meed of merit for promoting personal comeliness is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective and agreeable, it ranks among the indispensible toilet articles. se11t6

For chronic catarrh, induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, remove the sickening odor, and never fails to thoroughly eradiate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine. se11t6

RATHER NEW.

The ingenious editor of the Expositor has evolved a rather new idea about the necessity of reducing the tariff to the low water mark. It is nothing less than to admit raw material for manufacture free of duty. The writer says that "nothing short of free wool and free lumber will meet the demands of the country at large. Being actuated by a genuine desire to serve the people, the Democrats might accept a substitute (to the Mills bill) differing only in minor details, but the great immutable principle upon which our party proceeds is that raw material for manufacture should be admitted free".

Now we submit that the above is a decidedly new thing under the tariff sun. So new in fact that it amounts to almost a discovery.

Taking the two articles the writer mentions let us see how this new theory applies. The American wool clip amounts to about 300,000,000 pounds per annum. According to statistics we use three times as many American woolens per capita as we did a quarter of a century ago and only about half as many foreign woolens. The average product of American wool has doubled in about ten years and the product per capita has increased 25 per cent.

"On the other hand," says a writer in the North American Review, "the importation of foreign wools, such as is produced in the United States, has actually diminished in volume 10 per cent, and, per capita of population 10 per cent. It is evident that American wool is gradually taking the place of foreign wools in American manufactures, and our wool production has more than kept pace with the increase of the home demand.

"The only gain in the wool imports, raw or manufactured, has been in carpet wools, many kinds of which we cannot produce here, and all of which we are discouraged by the low duties from trying to produce. These increasing imports of low duty wools, contrasted with the decreasing imports of high duty wools, indicate plainly the consequences of the president's scheme of free trade wool, should it ever be realized. That independence of foreign nations, which was the motive of our fathers in founding the protective system, would be lost, and the nation would become dependent upon foreign countries for one of its most essential necessaries of life."

As to lumber, it may be safely said that the great forests of our states and territories are practically inexhaustible, and therefore the cry for free lumber is not founded upon the grounds of scarcity or quality. The untouched forests of Alaska alone are a standing refutation to any argument for free lumber, based upon the grounds of scarcity or monopoly.

Nearly every article put upon the free list by the Mills bill can be and is produced in the United States in quantities largely in excess of home demand. Our manufactures increased in value between 1870 and 1880 $1,030,000,000 and according to the English statistician, Mulhall, the annual value of the manufactures of the United States exceeded those of Great Britain in 1881 $650,000.

With a vast expanse of territory, stretching from the Arctic regions to almost the torrid zone, and from Plymouth Rock to Cape Mendocino, with every variety of climate, soil and capability of production; with mountains of iron, boundless coal fields, lakes of borax, prodigious deposits of salt, the greatest quicksilver mines in the world, every known metal and mineral in the world, except, perhaps, tin; in short, with everything at hand to make us great and prosperous, the followers of Grover Cleveland demand that we shall throw open our ports to admit on an equal footing foreign fabrics, foreign raw material and all the handiwork of foreign cheap labor. But we will never do it.

TWO DEMOCRATIC ORATORS.

The Democratic managers are hard pushed for stump speakers. Nearly all the old leaders who for many years past have preached the Democratic gospel, have forsaken the pulpit and refuse to preach from the free trade text. But new recruits are not hard to find if plenty of provender is provided. The supply is in perfect accord with the demand. The people are not anxious to listen to the free traders and hence a very cheap mountebank will suffice to make a showing and leave a comfortable margin for Buckley and English after the election is over.

The Democratic managers, knowing that there is not the slightest chance of winning California, are getting their work in on the national campaign sack by putting on the pay roll such cheap articles as Steven Maybell and Denis Kearney. Bargaining with them at probably $1.50 a day and their board and clothes, full campaign rates will probably be charged up against the national campaign fund and the difference of course pocketed by Buckley, Bill English and Mike Tarpey. The Santa Rosa Democrat mentions the fact that Kearney and Maybell were to speak in Santa Rosa last night on the subject of "Harrison's record on the Chinese question."

Nothing could possibly please the Republicans more than for this brace of low-browed foregin scoundrels to stump the state for Cleveland. Every speech they make in favor of Cleveland will lose him scores of votes.

WHO NEEDS PROTECTION?

Our morning contemporary attempts to break the force of the blow given by Fresno vineyardists to free trade advocates of the Mills bill, by pointing out the fact that several of the signers of the declaration owned vineyards that had not yet come into fruitage. S. L. Hogue was singled out in particular by our free trade contemporary, and we are perfectly willing to consider his case. Mr. Hogue owns 120 acres of young vineyard. He has invested about twenty thousand dollars in the purchase of the land, in planting the vines and caring for them. He has not yet received $1 from this vineyard, but another season he hopes to have at least 200 tons of grapes for sale. It is to the interest of Mr. Hogue and every resident of Fresno county to keep Spanish and Brazilian raisins out of this country if possible, and thus reserve the market of the United States for California raisins. It is the infant industries of our county that we are fighting for. There are dozens of men who have their money invested in young orchards and vineyards in this valley, who would be almost ruined by the passage of such a measure as the Mills bill, and we are at a loss to know how even the most ultra Democratic paper published in Fresno can advocate such a suicidal policy. It is not the business that is on a paying basis, and able to take care of itself in competition with the whole world, that needs protection. But the infant industry of raisin growing in this state, which promises to become of such gigantic proportions in the near future, must and shall be protected! The Republican party of the United States makes this bold declaration and the local people from Maine to California re-echo the sentiment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Twenty-three hundred front feet of brick buildings are under course of erection in Fresno at the present time.

Richmond, Virginia, rejoices in a Harrison and Morton club composed exclusively of converted Democrats. The Democrats can't deny that there is a disagreeable drift from their party, but they make a powerful effort to explain it.

The last message of the president is understood by the Canadians. The Toronto World says that its "idea is that the situation will develop more and more into a fight between Republicans and Democrats rather than a fight between the United States and Canada."

About the 6th of November it will be found that a man owning a young vineyard that has not yet come into bearing can vote for protection just as hard as the man owning an old vineyard covered by a large mortgage can vote for free trade.

A writer in the Democrat is very anxious to know "what has become of the young men's Democratic club?" Why, bless your soul, old man, don't you know? Didn't you know it was ordered out of town several weeks ago? Ask Jack Patterson where the members are.

If a man owns 120 acres of vineyard, according to the Fresno Democrat's idea, he is not entitled to express an opinion on the tariff question unless his vines have attained sufficient age to bear fruit. There is about as much sense in this as in some other of the Democrat's brilliant campaign literature.

Maine will hold her state and congressional election next Monday. The Democrats and Prohibitionists have made the most vigorous and determined efforts to hold the Republican majority down to a small figure, but Mr. Blaine predicts Republican success by about 20,000 majority.

An active partisan contributes tin as well as chin to the support of his party. An active partisan is an offensive partisan and, according to Cleveland, should be fired. Cleveland having contributed $10,000 while in office to the Democratic campaign fund, has put his head under his own guillotine, therefore off with it. The blade will fall in November.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Fresno is "a busted community," if we are to judge it by an article which appears elsewhere in this issue from one of its heretofore most active members. The laboring classes are coming to a full understanding of the free trade drift of the Democratic party, and are leaving it like rats deserting a doomed ship.

Four years ago New York city cast about 223,000 votes, Cleveland receiving 133,000 and Blaine 90,000. A careful estimate published in the New York Sun places the vote this year at 250,000, of which Cleveland is credited with 135,000 and Harrison with 115,000. The Sun is one of the leading Democratic papers of the country and is supporting Cleveland.

General Butler is not a Republican, but he supports Harrison because he represents protection. In a recent speech the general said: "Is it not a matter of remark that the attempted destruction of our protective system comes from those who did not defend the life of the country in that war, and the majority of whom mourn the 'cause' which a protective tariff caused to be lost to them?"

Will some high-tax howler explain why the price of iron has advanced since the Mills bill passed?—San Francisco Alta.

Certainly, dear brother. Since the Mills bill passed the house it has been killed in the senate, and Harrison's prospects of election are becoming brighter as the date of the battle of the ballots approaches. Give us something not quite so easy, please.

A transcontinental railroad, or even mention of one, aroused interest and discussion but a few years ago. To-day there is being constructed a railroad from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Seattle, on Puget Sound, and very few people are aware of it. The main line is already constructed as far west as Helena, Montana, and work is being rapidly pushed between Spokane Falls and Seattle.

There are two or three residents of San Francisco who own city property in Fresno and who are anything but a benefit to this community. It has been the policy of this paper to encourage the investment of outside capital in Fresno, but those who act the part of blood-suckers, who buy property and let it lie idle when they are able to improve it, will hereafter be treated as enemies to our city.

Our Democratic brethren are forced to do something to offset the stunning blow given to the Mills bill and the present free trade administration by the vineyardists of this county. With this object in view Mr. Bruce Cavitt is, we understand, soliciting the signatures of colonists and fruit raisers to a counter statement. We think the vineyardist of Fresno county are too wary to be placed in a false light, even by the persuasive pleading of Mr. Cavitt.

Fresno is talking of a drive to get rid of her tramps. The lively times there have attracted them, until they are nearly as plentiful and annoying as the jackrabbits. Drives were found very efficacious for getting rid of the rabbits, but a tramp drive would simply result in perpetrating a nuisance on nearest neighbors, which will eventually find its way to San Francisco. A pleasant prospect for the coming winter.—Bulletin.

The drive took place a few weeks ago and resulted in a mighty good riddance of a large quantity of bad rubbish. We have heard of no second roundup, but if the scum floats back it will have to go elsewhere. If San Francisco suffers in consequence so much the worse for the metropolis of the Pacific.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—G. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

J. P. VINCENT,
Republican Nominee for
ASSEMBLYMAN.
a15tf

FRANK H. SHORT,
Republican Nominee for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
a15tf

FRANK J. BURLEIGH,
Republican Nominee for
SHERIFF.
a15tf

JOSEPH BURNS,
Republican Nominee for
TREASURER.
a15tf

WRIGHT D. BRESEE,
Republican Nominee for
RECORDER.
a15tf

E. T. NOBLE,
Republican Nominee for
COUNTY CLERK.
a15tf

G. H. BONNAFON,
Republican Nominee for
TAX COLLECTOR.
a15tf

J. C. SHEPARD,
Republican Nominee for
SURVEYOR.
a15tf

WALTER N. BISHOP,
Republican Nominee for
CORONER.
a15tf

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
(Third Township.)

A. TOMBS,
Republican Nominee for
SUPERVISOR.
a15tf

SAMUEL L. HOGUE,
Republican Nominee for
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
a15tf

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Republican Nominee for
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
a15tf

FRANK BEDFORD,
Republican Nominee for
CONSTABLE.
a15tf

JAS. G. JOHNSTON,
Republican Nominee for
CONSTABLE.
a15tf

P. BOWDISH,
Republican Nominee for
ROADMASTER.
a15tf

FOR SALE—A beautiful young stallion, 1 years old, over 16 hands high, sired by the celebrated Prince Royal of Petaluma, who received the first prize at Philadelphia Centennial Fair; weighs 1500 pounds, can be seen at E. Kennedy's, one-half mile east of Robert Barton's vineyard. au1wtf

LOST—A purse containing a check of deposit for $50 on First National bank; also a note of $150 against R. Bain. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note. Finder please return to First National bank, Fresno. au26 tf W&S-wk

SPECIAL PREMIUM

TO BE GIVEN BY THE
FRESNO
FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION
—AT THE—

Annual Fair,

Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1888.

There will be a special premium of $40 given for the best display of fruits, grapes, or any products raised by any party on from twenty acres of land. Variety, quality and [illegible] year are taken into consideration. Any one entitled to compete for this premium are not to own more than twenty acres in one tract.

Premiums divided as follows: $25 to first, $15 to second, $10 to third.

Persons intending to compete for these premiums are required to keep a strict account of products sold from the twenty acres for [illegible] and [illegible] to be exhibited with products, [illegible] if required by the judges.

Entries Close September 24, 1888,

But it is better for all parties competing to make application for space in the Pavilion on or before September [illegible].
N. L. BALDWIN,
Secretary Fresno Fair Grounds Association, office [illegible] Temple, Postoffice box 371, Fresno, California. ju28tf

J. S. MUIR, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention devoted to diseases of women and children. Office in Glenn Building on Mariposa street. Office hours 9:30 to 12 a. m., and 1:30 to 3 p. m. ja13tf

"SURPRISE SALE!"

McGOWAN'S

FIRST

Great Clearance Sale

—OF—

LADIES' MEN'S and CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes

For the next thirty days I will close out my entire surplus stock at prices that will surprise the people of Fresno city and county. I will mark them at such prices that to an economic buyer it will seem like giving them away.

Read Carefully

The following partial price list:

FOR LADIES

50 prs B Kid buttons, $1.75, regular price $3 00
150 prs Glove Kid button, $1.75, reg price 2 50
125 prs Fr Kid button, $1.50, reg price 5 00
175 prs Tampico Pebble Goat button, $2 00, regular price 2 75

FOR MISSES

100 prs Goat button, heel or spring, $1 50, regular price $2 00
150 prs Kid button, $1.75, reg price 2 50
200 prs Dongola button, $2.00, reg price 2 60
250 prs Tampico Pebble Goat button, $1.75, regular price 2 50

FOR CHILDREN

75 prs Goat button, 75c, reg price $1 25
125 prs Kid button, $1.25, reg price 1 75
85 prs Dongola button, $1.50, reg price 2 00
100 prs Fr Kid hand sewed, $1.25 reg price 1 75

FOR INFANTS

150 prs Kid button, 25c, reg price 75
125 prs Kid button, 50c, reg price 1 00
75 prs Kid Ankle Ties, 50c, reg price 75
100 prs Bronze button, 90c, reg price 1 25

FOR MEN

110 prs Canvas Bals, 80c, reg price $1 25
150 prs Calf Bals, $1 75, reg price 2 50
125 prs Oxford Ties, $1 75, reg price 2 50
75 prs Grain Bals, $2 00, reg price 2 50

FOR BOYS

50 prs Calf Bals, $1.50, reg price $2 00
125 prs Congress Shoes, 70c, reg price 1 25
100 prs Calf button, $2.50, reg price 3 00
150 prs Calf Bals, $2.25, reg price 3

FOR YOUTHS

50 prs Calf button, $1.35, reg price $2 00
60 prs Heavy Calf lace, $1.75, reg price 2 25
50 prs Goat Solar Tip, $1.50, reg price 2 25

In addition to the above slaughter in prices my stock of the celebrated

NOLAN & SONS

will also be sold at equal reductions as above.

T. McGowan,

313 Mariposa Street, between J and I Streets.
FRESNO, CAL. jy14 eo

Fresno Milling Co.'s Warehouse

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR THE

Free Storage of all Good Milling Wheat.

GRAIN STORED WITH US CAN BE INSURED AND MONEY SECURED on our warehouse receipts and a market guaranteed for all wheat stored with us.

Farmers Will Do Well to Bear These Facts in Mind.

Extra Superfine Flour, Pearled Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Grists of all kinds manufactured and for sale. Ours is the only Mill in the State manufacturing Meals by the Roller Process. GRISTWORK attended to promptly.

FRESNO MILLING COMPANY.
ju26tf

N. W. Moodey   Emil Bretzner.

MOODEY & BRETZNER,

114 Mariposa Street, Fresno City, Cal.,

- Real - Estate - and - Mining - Brokers. -

Buy and Sell Real Estate on Commission. Have now for Sale some very fine Property in and around Fresno.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR BARGAINS.

☞ Correspondence Solicited. d w3tf

The Curtis Fruit Company

OLEANDER, CAL.,

Will do a general Fruit and Raisin Packing business the Coming Season, and will pay the Highest Prices for Fruit and Raisins.

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

E. Marks arrived last evening.

Miss Rena Thayer returned home from the north last evening.

The thermometer ranged in the nineties all day yesterday.

J. A. Waterman returned from a visit to San Francisco last evening.

Jack Einstein went to San Francisco Sunday on a brief business trip.

Dr. Deardorff left on yesterday's north bound express for his trip to Portland, Oregon.

The Misses Maggie and Sadie Johnson, sisters of Mrs. F. A. Rowell, returned to Visalia yesterday.

Louis Gundlefinger went to San Francisco yesterday and will remain until the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Phillips and daughters went to Sacramento yesterday to visit the state fair.

E. H. Tucker of Selma spent a few hours in this city yesterday on his way to the state fair at Sacramento.

O. P. Wilson, deputy internal revenue collector for this district, went to Mariposa yesterday on official business.

Mrs. George H. Bernhard and children returned home Sunday after an absence of several months in San Francisco.

Charles S. Curran has opened up a new and cosy cigar store at the rear of the Fiske building on north J street.

Sheriff Thorne of Calaveras county is in the city as a witness in a horse stealing case. He will remain here several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rhodes, who have been spending a few weeks on the coast at San Francisco, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. R. W. Wing went to Oakland yesterday and will be the guest of friends there during the balance of the warm weather.

Dr. Brooks, a leading dentist of Merced arrived in this city at midnight Saturday and is visiting his friend, Eugene Branch.

J. P. Menx, a prominent attorney of San Francisco and an extensive owner of Fresno real estate, spent yesterday in this city.

The little rain storm Sunday night made the raisin growers' hearts climb clear up in their throats. It did not last long and did no damage whatever.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gearhart and children went to Visalia last evening. Mr. Gearhart will remain there until the approaching term of court is over.

At the opera house to-night a company composed of home talent will present the comedy of Handy Andy. From what we can learn the performance promises to be very fine.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson and family, who have been sojourning on the coast for several months at Santa Cruz and Monterey, returned Sunday.

John Coffman went to San Francisco yesterday to join his family, who are spending the summer there. Mr. Coffman will return in about ten days.

Steward Bell of the Palace hotel, Visalia, is one of the few men in that position who fully understands his business. His management of the dining room at the Palace is perfect.

J. G. James will ship from Herndon to-day five carloads of beef cattle to the San Francisco market. This will be the last shipment of cattle Mr. James will will make from this county this season.

Herman Eggers left for San Francisco this morning, where he will remain for some days. Mr. Eggers has been sick with gastric fever for some time and goes to the city in the hope of being benefited.

Professor D. C. Smith and his daughter, Miss Mabel, arrived in the city last night, after an absence of several weeks. Professor will at once put our band in trim for service at the coming Fresno fair.

John R. Austin returned from his visit to Monterey, Santa Cruz and various other sea coast points, on Sunday. He enjoyed his trip very much indeed and comes home feeling like "a two-year-old and a winner."

George A. Smith reached this city on Sunday from Jacksonville, Illinois, at which place he has been visiting friends for the past month. Mr. Smith informs us that 125 persons, headed for California, left that state a few days after his arrival, all coming to stay.

The board of trustees met at the city hall last evening with Trustees Clark, Pedlar, Hamilton, Tombs and Hedges present, but owing to the day being a legal holiday no business was transacted and the meeting was adjourned until this evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Maxey, secretary of the board of trade, informs us that 25,000 of the folders recently published by the board have arrived and will be ready for distribution to-day. All who are interested in the welfare of Fresno and Fresno county are urged to come and get several copies and send them to friends in the east.

J. G. James, the owner of an extensive cattle range on Fish slough, has found that his pasturage is becoming too short and limited to accommodate the large herd at that place, and on the 16th inst. will start a force of men with 3000 head of cattle for San Luis Obispo county, where he has rented a range of 55,000 acres of land.

The Pacific packing company will start full handed on Wednesday morning and run without stopping until the close of the season. All persons having made arrangements to work will report for duty promptly to-morrow morning. The delay in starting has been caused by the scarcity of boxes, but the company now have a good supply on hand and will, as stated, rush work until the close of the season.

T. C. White on yesterday presented the board of trade with three cartoons of last years' raisins and three twenty-pound boxes of raisins, all of which were raised on his celebrated raisin vineyard and which will be sent to the Fresno exhibit at Sacramento. The raisins were the equal of any, if not the finest lot that were ever sent to any exhibit, and cannot fail to attract the attention and admiration of which they are so richly deserving.

Efforts are being made, with a very good show of success, to organize another Democratic club in this city. The majority of the members of the club organized some weeks ago have changed their place of residence and besides the good Democratic citizens of Fresno did not care to mingle very extensively with them. The new club will present a very different enrollment of names as charter members. Sheriff O. J. Meade has the matter in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Madary and the latter's cousin, Miss Ruth Salyers, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Staten returned on Sunday after an absence of five weeks rusticating in the Yosemite valley. The party are delighted with their trip, having not only enjoyed the cool air of the mountains hugely, but were also successful in their catch of mountain trout, of which the report the streams abounding. Mr. Madary on returning took a different route from the one by which he entered the valley and found the distance from Fresno to the valley to be, according to a roadometer which he had fastened on to one of the wagon wheels, informedly the same, 115 miles, the return that there is [illegible] the shorter by one-fourth of an success in t[illegible]

From the Daily of Tuesday.

TWO TO ONE.

The Game of Baseball at the Fair Grounds Yesterday.

Twice during the past season the Merced baseball club challenged the Fresno boys for a game and after the latter had made all arrangements and the fair ground people had gone to the expense of fixing up the grounds, having extra street cars out and extra drivers hired, the Merced boys failed to come to time. On last Saturday arrangements were made for a game on Sunday, but it was decided to wait until the Merced club arrived before making any arrangements for the game. Contrary to expectations, the Merced boys arrived on time and the game was played, being called at 2:30 o'clock.

As the players took their places on the diamond it looked very much like a nine composed of jockeys, with their suits as uniforms, as there were no two players of the Merced club dressed alike, while only seven of the Fresno boys wore the club's uniform. The suits ranged from bed-tick pantaloons, flannel shirt and ordinary black silk cap, to a silk shirt, jersey pantaloons and variously colored silk cap.

The game was one of the best ever played in this city, the score standing 2 to 1 at the end of the tenth inning. It was essentially a pitchers' game, the innings usually consisting of three men on each side stepping to the home plate, striking three times at the ball without hitting it and gracefully retiring. The basemen had little to do and the fielders less. The one run made by the Mercedes was owing to wild throws by the Fresnos. The umpiring was entirely satisfactory to both the players and the spectators.

The attendance was very small, there being only about 200 person present, 128 of whom paid their way into the grounds. The slim attendance was due to several causes, chief among which was that no one knew anything about the proposed game until Saturday night late and there was, consequently, no time to advertise it. The weather was very warm, too, and it required considerable exertion upon the part of even those who are in love with the national game to go out two miles through the sun to see what what was expected to be a very ordinary game. It is the unexpected that always happens, however, and those who attended were given a fine exhibition of ball playing. The arrangement made with the fair grounds people was that the Merced boys should take three-fourths and the associations one-fourth of the gate receipts. The receipts being only $64, the Merced boys received $48 and the association $16. There was a great deal of kicking upon the part of the Merced boys, who claimed to have been robbed. They thought inasmuch as the attendance was light, that the fair ground people should not only have given them the use of the grounds free but hauled them out and back free of charge on the street railway. There are two sides to every question and let's look at it from a halfway standpoint. The fair ground's association are out about $250 which they paid out to fix up the baseball grounds and an agreement was made with the Fresno boys that they should have the use of the grounds free providing a club was organized which would play such a game as would attract visitors. They also agreed to haul the players out free of charge providing they would leave here on a car at 1 o'clock before the rush of passengers and return on a car after the rush had gone home. The history of the Fresno club is well known and it only need be said that from an attendance of almost 1000 the poor playing and constant defeat of the home team dwindled down the attendance to less than 200. The was no money in this for the fair grounds association and when they got the grounds ready, hired extra drivers, went to the expense of getting extra teams and then had no game at all, they were out fully $25 each time and this occurred on at least ten or twelve different occasions. The association determined to put an end to "the baseball for love" business, when the Fresno club disbanded, announced that hereafter they would do as all other associations did, i. e., take a percentage of the gate receipts, only they would take one-fourth instead of one-third as is done elsewhere.

A distinct agreement was made with the Merced boys Saturday night that they would give the association one-fourth of the net receipts. Mr. Baldwin at first demanded this, but afterwards paid the gate keepers himself, which left him $13 as his share of the money. The association is not anxious to have any more baseball at the fair grounds and will go to no more expense on the grounds unless a club of ball players is organized and then they will charge 25 per cent of the receipts for the use of the grounds. The Merced boys would have been carried to the grounds free had they come in a body at 1 o'clock, but it was hardly to be expected tat passengers were to be put out of the street car in order to carry players for nothing.

Remembering that Merced twice disappointed the association who was out one time some $22 and the other time about $10, the association is yet behind on this club $31, as the net profit of last Sunday's game, counting in all the car fare taken in, was just $7. We cannot see that the fair ground people are to blame for asking a fair amount for the use of their grounds and the $150 or $300 worth of improvements.

THE Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

An Immense Attendance and an Interesting Meeting.

Sunday evening last was the time set for the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. The place selected for the meeting was the South Methodist church, and long before the hour announced for the beginning of the services every seat was filled and all the standing room occupied. Many persons who desired to attend the meeting were unable to gain admittance to the building and returned home. The evening was warm, and although every window was open to its fullest extent and scores of fans were in constant motion, the heat was very great, and it shows how interested in the exercises the audience must have been for everyone to remain quietly until their close.

Professor H. A. Hawkins occupied the chair as president of the meeting. He delivered a brief but very interesting address full of good, common sense advice and the suggestions he made were those which his experience has taught him were wise and beneficial. Especial stress was given the counsels to young men, whether members of the association or not, by the speaker. This, the third year of the association's existence in this city, has been by far the best in every respect and the permanency of the association's existence is now assured. As the public has taken considerable interest in the Y. M. C. A. and has cheerfully rendered it assistance in time of need, the report of the secretary and treasurer are subjoined as showing the progress made and the present condition of the association. The association received during the year the sum of $2,113 70 from the following sources: Membership fees and subscriptions $900, pledges toward hall rent $101, special subscriptions and donations $558, rents from the unoccupied rooms in the old and new halls $250, dues $64.20, borrowed money $150. This money has been expended for the following purposes: Rent for ten months $535, salary to secretary $480, water $35, gymnasium $150, bath rooms $171, furniture $215, gas $90, coal $50, literature $35, state work $60, printing $40, collector's fees $17, opera house rent $18, hotel bills for speakers $12.50, teacher of gymnastics $10, sundries $103.05. Amount of indebtedness September 1, 1888, $325; amount due and collectable $100, leaving a balance against the association for the year of $225.

Mrs. Viola Mitchell, secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, reports receipts to the amount of $215.50 and disbursements of $136.20, leaving a balance of $88.20 on hand. This money will be expended in refitting the parlor before the state convention meets. The association has at present a membership of 132 persons. Nearly 10,000 visitors have called at the reading rooms during the past year, with over 1000 visits to the gymnasium. The number of baths recorded since March 10th last is 900, but the actual baths taken largely exceed these figures. There are regularly placed on file in the reading room eight daily papers, including four published here, twenty-seven weeklies and thirteen monthlies.

A Sunday afternoon gospel service has been held with an average attendance of sixty-nine persons. The association has tried to keep expenditures within the receipts and considering the amount of furnishing and fitting up done, have been very economical.

"YOU'RE A LIAR"

Brought "Cactus" Ed and "Billy" Dwyer to Blows.

William Dwyer, a reporter on the evening Expositor and a man who weighs about 140 pounds, was standing in front of the Grand Central hotel at the noon hour yesterday, talking to a Republican reporter, when "Cactus" Ed Flemming, ex-candidate for the assembly and weighing about 240 pounds, approached and called Dwyer to one side. Dwyer obeyed the summons when Flemming at once charged him with being the author of a very objectionable item to him, Flemming; which recently appeared in the Expositor. Dwyer very properly referred Flemming to the office for any information or satisfaction he wanted, but that didn't suit "Cactus" Ed, who seemed determined upon having trouble. He again accused Dwyer of writing the item and the latter denied it. Then "Cactus" Ed called the reporter a —— —— liar and the reporter retaliated in like language. "Cactus" Ed said, "You're a —— —— liar. Don't you call me a liar," raising his fist. Dwyer repeated the assertion and they went at it. "Cactus" struck out savagely with his right, but Dwyer countered and landed on "Cactus'" optic, following the blow up with another on "Cactus'" mouth, which floored him, and Dwyer proceeded to administer a kick to his prostrate foe which landed where it would do the most good. All this occurred in five seconds' time but a large crowd gathered, and as "Cactus" picked himself up he came after Dwyer with a chair, when the crowd separated them. Dwyer was in the right, as every one must admit, and "Cactus" Ed has had enough to do with newspapers to know that his proper course was to call at the Expositor office. In fact, he had already spoken to Mr. Ferguson, who told him that he considered the item all right. Dwyer was not the author of the article, and even if he had been, his proper course was to refer Flemming to his employer.

Answered.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: In the Sunday morning's issue of the Democrat appears a communication, signed "Democrat," asking a few questions. "Democrat" is of course one of the great members of the Democratic party of Fresno city who contributed toward paying the incidental expenses of running the said Young Men's Democratic Club. He is not aware that the man who started said club, and paid all the expenses, is at present sojourning on his ranch in the country. Now this Young Men's Democratic Club seems to give the Daily Democrat and its contributor, "Democrat," a great deal of bother. Some members of this club will give them still greater annoyance on the 6th day of November, when the majority of them will vote for Harrison, Morton, Vandever and protection. "If the young Democrats cannot get up a club that will last until election is over, there are enough of us old ones to do it." My dear fellow, the field is large and wholy unoccupied, and since you think that the young men have made a failure of it perhaps you will be able to amuse yourself if you don't do anything else. But, my dear fellow, it is not one of those easy jobs to keep a Democratic club together. Try your hand at it here in Fresno, old boy, and when you get through we will pass opinion on your good and noble work. No doubt you have some speakers, but when you say good ones, permit us to ask: Who are they?

Yes, the Democratic party is full of office seekers. And before election they are your greatest friends. But work for them, put them in, and the day after election they don't know you. The parties who run the Young Men's Democratic Club during its existence are men who have managed political clubs before, and have been active workers for many years in greater political centers than Fresno, and have more than once carried the banner to victory. But in former times they had no free trade load to carry on their shoulders.

PROTECTIONIST.

Formerly an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Fresno.

Frank H. Short.

Whilst in Fresno recently it was our pleasure to meet Mr. Frank H. Short, the Republican nominee for district attorney. Mr. Short is a young man who has won a reputation for integrity and ability that might be well envied by older and longer practitioners. When but 22 years of age he was chosen one of the justices of peace for Fresno, and soon made himself a terror to the evil doers. By his severe sentences the notorious Jack Burns and Tom Rice were gotten rid of. A laudable ambition stimulates Mr. Short to seek the position of district attorney, and his past honorable career in the services of the public should be remembered favorably by the people.—Kingsburg Herald.

The Science of Electricity.

The last twenty years have seen more advance in the science of electricity than all the 6,000 historic years preceeding. More is discovered in one day now than in a 1000 years of the middle ages, so that, literally, "a day is a 1000 years." We put it to all sort of uses, We make it carry our messages, drive our engine, ring our door bell and scare the burglar. We take it as a medicine, light our gas, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write. The question naturally arises in contemplating this subject. "What is it?" I can imagine the last man on the last day asking this same question: "What is it?" At one time, not long ago, it was supposed to be a fluid; by some two fluids, positive and negative. But in this day there are few who do not believe it to be simply a mode of motion; not matter, but a condition of matter; and not a mechanical, but a molecular motion. By mechanical is meant a motion of the mass, and by molecular motion is meant a motion of the ultimate particles of which the mass is made up.—Scientific American.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

EN ROUTE.

Letters From Fresno Representatives to the Columbus (O.) Reunion.

ON BOARD THE CARS, September 6, 1888.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: We are nearing Spokane Falls, W. T., and are about fifteen hours behind on schedule time. The Pacific Coast delegation to the Grand Army reunion occupies twenty-one coaches and sleepers. Of these twelve cars are from Colorado, and the reason we are late is that the whole number of cars were in one train until we reached Portland. There we were divided up and the official train, the one on which we are now traveling, was made up to consist of fourteen coaches and sleepers under the direct command of Colonel T. H. Goodman. The several boxes of fruit and the melons, shipped from Fresno on the 29th ultimo, were carried on Colonel Goodman's car, and to-day Mr. Fuller and myself distributed the contents among our fellow passengers with the compliments of Fresno county. The fruit and melons were far superior to anything aboard the train or that I have seen since leaving home, and the lunch baskets from various parts of the state all contained more or less fruit. To say that our gifts were appreciated doesn't began to express it. We are having a gala time and at all the principal stations the train is met by great crowds, bands of music, etc. Yours

F. M. CHITTENDEN.

G. A. R. TRAIN, September 5, 1888.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: This epistle I write on the train between Portland and Tacoma. We arrived in Portland about 10 p. m., and were met at the depot by the G. A. R. posts of the city, headed by the Oregon City Marine band, and escorted to their hall, where refreshments in abundance were served. We were escorted back to the depot by the band, where two Pullman cars were filled by the Oregon delegation. About forty miles from Portland we were ferried across the Columbia river on an immense boat, much like the one at Port Costa. The Columbia is indeed a wonderful river. There is but little good farming land between Portland and Tacoma. The face of the country is broken and hilly, and at times quite mountainous, being covered with a thick growth of pine and fir timber. The chief industry seems to be that of lumbering. The largest town we have passed through thus far to-day is Chehalis. It is a town of only a few years' growth, containing about 1000 people. There is near it a small valley of good farming land, extending a few miles back from the railroad. The climate is delightfully cool and invigorating at this season of the year. We have no dust and our journey to-day is delightful. A dining car is attached to our train, which, in this country of pine trees and stumps, proves a great convenience as well as a blessing to a hungry traveler. Nowhere since leaving California have we been met at the train with good fruit for sale. And yet at Salem, Oregon, and other places baskets of delicious fruit have been given to those on our train, so that we have had quite a good supply.

In about an hour we will arrive in Tacoma, at which city we expect several to join this excellent excursion. At this point I will mail you this letter of views and notes from my car windows.

Since starting from home I have not seen any city that evinces the push and energy of Fresno. On all sides I hear laughter and jokes, so I must close and join in the sport. Yours truly,

C. A. FULLER.

THE DRIVING CLUB.

An Election of Officers Held—The Club House to be Opened.

The membership of the Gentlemen's Driving club of this city is now complete and the permanent organization of the club was effected yesterday, the meeting being in the parlors of The Hughes hotel. The permanent officers elected were as follows: Dr. Lewis Leach president, John R. White vice-president, Thomas E. Hughes treasurer, E. F. Selleck secretary, A. B. Butler, John J. White, Wm. M. Hughes, James E. Brown and E. F. Selleck directors.

The membership fee was fixed at $20 each, but the dues and the constitution and by-laws to govern the club were left until to-night's meeting, the members of the club being notified to assemble at the parlors of The Hughes at 8 o'clock. The opening of the new and elegant club house recently erected at the fair grounds will take place on the night of Tuesday, September 18th next, and will be under the auspices of the Driving club. The fair grounds association pay all the expenses of the opening, but to the Driving club is given the inviting of all the guests. The rules governing the Driving club will not only be very strict, but they will be most rigidly enforced. Each member will be given the privilege of inviting a certain number of guests, for whose conduct they are held responsible, even to the extent of any debts the guest may contract at the club house. No matter whether member or guest, any one guilty of a violation of the rules will be summarily ejected and forever barred from the privileges of the club. In this way and this way only can the club be made both a success and popular. The day is not far distant when the fair gounds will be a place of general resort and then it will require the rigid rules which will be made and enforced to keep the club a strictly private institution. There is at best but little social amusement in Fresno and it is high time there were clubs of this kind organized when one can meet his friends in a body and enjoy their society. We hope and believe that the Driving club is only one of numerous similiar social institutions which will follow it and we trust that they will all be formed upon a like plan.

THE FIRE LADDIES.

The Delegates from the Various Companies Meet at the City Hall.

The regular monthly meeting of the delegates from the various companies composing the Volunteer fire department of this city met at the city hall last night.

Led Winchell was granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of illness, and Frank B. Wilson was appointed assistant chief of department during his absence.

E. F. Selleck was elected second assistant chief of department, vice Thomas Yost, resigned.

John J. White was appointed a committee of one to see that the horses belonging to the department were well taken care of.

Thomas E. Hughes, William M. Hughes, F. P. Wickersham and J. C. Wickersham were elected honorary members of the department for life.

A committee was elected to arrange for a fireman's ball to be held some time in October. It was decided to make this ball the finest ever given in this city by any individual, society or association and the committee will work with that understanding. This was considered the best and easiest way in which to raise money needed by the department and arrangements will be made to run excursions from adjoining towns to this city, if possible. The committee consists of John J. White, chairman, J. E. Brown, of engine company No. 1. W. M. Hughes of engine company No. 2, A. Newhouse of the hook and ladder company and A. C. Roscoe, representing the hose companies. Bills amounting to over $50 were allowed.

Snap harness for the horses for the engine and hose cart, together with the hanging gear, by which the harness is suspended above the places occupied by the horses on the engine and cart, have been ordered from the east and will be here in a few days now. The harness and gearing are of the latest improved patents and will be a great saving of time and labor in hitching and getting out of the engine house.

Those of our citizens who blame the department here for inefficiency and are constantly saying, "oh, the department is well enough for little fires, but for big ones they are no good," should read carefully the reports of the conflagration of Sunday last in San Francisco. There, twenty fire engines with a well trained fire department, were unable to stay the progress of the flames until they had burned everything in sight. Had there been the same atmosphere in San Francisco there is here the whole city would have burned. There is no use talking about staying the progress of a fire under certain conditions and when the dryness of the houses, the dryness of the atmosphere here are considered, as well as the fact that the department is only half equipped, we think our readers will agree with us when we say our firemen do splendid work.

In this connection it may also be added that at the meeting last night it was stated that all the new apparatus ordered would be here inside of the next sixty days which is good news indeed.

WAITING ON A BIRD.

An Incident in the Life of Inventor Corliss—A Touch of Humanity.

The late Edward Corliss, of Providence, the inventor and manufacturer of the great Corliss engine, was a man who valued his business largely for the opportunities which it brought him of doing thoroughly and unpretentiously humane acts. Very many stories are told at Providence of his generosity to people in his employ, and especially of a way he had of coming to some employe or workman who looked ill or overworked, or who had complained of having a hard time, and saying to him, "Now, look here; you are not looking well. You had better go off somewhere for a rest of a few weeks, and I will take care of your family while you are gone." And the man was started off on a vacation (months, if months were needed, without any apprehension on his mind as to the needs of his family.

But other employers have done the same thing, no doubt, and the Listener would not have had occasion to note the matter if it had not been for the true story of another generous deed of Mr. Corliss', lately told him from a most authentic source, which is so exceptional, and so quite idyllic, that it merits special relation. More than that—it merits such a setting of incident as the story telling genius of a Hawthorne or a Hale would give it; but as the Listener can give it no such setting, and as, moreover, he has no right to do more than tell the tale just as it was told to him, he will narrate it in its simplest form:

Mr. Corliss, not very long before his death, had occasion to build an addition to his manufactory—a big "L," for additional machinery. To prepare the foundation for this L it was necessary to remove a ledge of rock by blasting. The men to do the work on the addition had been employed and put on the pay roll; the materials had been purchased and brought to the building, and the work of blasting had begun. The next morning Mr. Corliss passed by the place where work was proceeding, when the foreman in charge, knowing his interest in pretty things, called him.

"See here, Mr. Corliss," said he; "here is a bird's nest that we've found, and that's got to go."

He showed the manufacturer a robin sitting upon a nest that had been built, fast and snug, in a crevice of the rock, among some bushes that grew there. The bird flew off her nest as the men came near, and showed five blue eggs, that looked as if they had just been laid.

"Can we move that nest somewhere else?" asked Corliss.

"I'm afraid not, sir. We'd tear it to pieces getting it out, and it isn't at all likely that you could get the bird to go to sitting again anywhere else. We've got to go on, so we may as well rip it out and throw the eggs away."

"No," said Corliss. "We won't disturb her. Let her bring out her brood right there."

"But we'll have to stop the work on the building!"

"Let us stop it then."

And so orders were given that operations on the addition should be suspended. They were suspended; and the hands stood still, drawing their pay for doing nothing, or next to nothing, while the robin sat on her nest with her air of great consequence and zealous attention to business, and had her food brought her by her mate, and at last hatched her brood. And then there were three weeks more to go by, at the least, before the young ones could fly. Corliss visited the nest frequently, not with any uneasiness or impatience to have the robin and the young ones out of the way, but with a genuine interest in their growth. The old birds had all the time they wanted, and when at last they had sternly helped the clumsy, reluctant youngsters over the edge of the nest, and they showed themselves to be able to get about on their own hook, orders were given to resume the building operations; and the dull boom of the gunpowder, tearing the rocks apart, was heard where the birds had peeped.

It was an idle freak, a practical man would say, of a man who may have had more money than he knew what to do with. Perhaps it was a freak, but it was one of the sort of freaks that make the world better.—Boston Transcript "Listener."

The Potency of Facts.

A fact is always a fact, whatever may be the consequences. The question is, whether it is true; the student should recognize no other. Many of the facts encountered in our studies are obscure and hard to explain, but that does not prevent their being facts: or, at least, the chief question should be to learn whether they are facts. Besides, contradictory facts are the ferment of science. I once asked a distinguished man of science how a certain discovery he had made was getting on. "It is not getting on," he replied. "What is the matter with it?" I anxiously asked. "Why," he said, "I find no facts except those which are favorable to it; and," he added, "it takes contradictory facts to teach us." This is true. The theory will either explain the contradictory facts and be fortified by them, as the Newtonian theory has been by all the exceptions that have been opposed to it and which have entered into it; or it will be replaced by a vaster and more comprehensive theory. In both cases there is a gain for science, which would not have been obtained if we had hesitated, on account of vain scruples, to seek out and verify the facts in question.—Paul Janet in Popular Science Monthly.

Good.

Anybody can be fitted with first-class shoes very reasonably at Fein & Hart's new shoe store on J street, opera house block. au31t12

Board.

Board and lodging at 329 O street, $6 per week. Private family. Apply to W. T. HANDY. s12tf

THE FRESNO FAIR.

Annual Race Meeting of '88

Beginning Tuesday, September 25th and continuing Four Days.

Open To the World.

$7000 in Purses and Premiums.

Speed Program.

Entries Close September 15, 1888. Entrance fee, ten per cent. In all races four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

First Day, Tuesday, September 25th.

No. 1. Running. Six hundred yards and repeat. Purse, $200.

No. 2. Match race, $1000. $100 added by Association. P. Mickle, br g Bedford; E. Giddings, b g Minor.

No. 3. Stallion Race. Purse $200. Open to all stallions owned in Tulare, Merced, Kern, Mariposa and Fresno counties. Entries closed July 1, 1888, with the following horses:

S. N. Straube, Fresno, California, b s Apex
S. N. Straube, Fresno, br s Clovis.
J. H. Lively, Fresno, b s Barbora.
J. K. Jones, Fresno, ch s Day Break.
C. H. Bowers, Fresno, b s Waterford.
H. H. Helman, Visalia, b s Pasha.
J. N. Ayers, Visalia, b s Bay Rose.
J. Donahue, Fresno, b s Congressman.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 26th.

No. 4. Running. One mile dash. Purse, $250.
No. 5. Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse, $400.
No. 6. Trotting, 3 minute class. Purse, $250.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 27th.

No. 7. Running. One mile and repeat. Purse, $300.

No. 8. Running. Half mile and repeat. Purse, $250.

No. 9. Running, purse, $150. For all two-year olds owned in Tulare, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno and Kern counties. Half mile and repeat.

No. 10. Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse, $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Sept. 28th.

No. 11. Running. Three-quarter mile dash. Purse, $250.

No. 12. Trotting, 2:35 class. Purse, $250.

No. 13. Trotting, Hughes Hotel Stake. Free for all. Purse, $500.

SPECIAL.

Purse $100; divided into four moneys; for yearlings; closed August 15, 1888, with the following entries; to be trotted at the Fall Fair, September 25th to 28th, the day to be designated hereafter:

J N Ayers of Visalia enters r g, name unknown; sired by Bay Rose, dam Newey.

S N Straube of Fresno enters b f Lizzie Thorn; sired by Nephew, dam Fannie.

S N Straube of Fresno enters b f Milly H; sired by Clovis, dam Mattie.

P Mickle of Hanford enters Jerkin; sired by Altamont, dam Owen Dale.

C K Ragan of Hanford enters b f Nellie Boyd; sired by Brilliant, dam unknown.

J Crawford of Fresno enters r c Richmond Chief; sired by Monroe Chief, dam Lida.

T Braddon of Fresno enters b f Jeff; sired by Waterford, dam Thad Stevens.

Purse $150; divided into four moneys; for two year olds; closed August 15, 1888, with the following entries; to be trotted at the Fall Fair, September 25 to 28, 1888, the day to be designated hereafter

George Collins of Fresno enters b c Prince; sire and dam not given.

S N Straube of Fresno enters b f Wealta; sired by Nephew, dam Ross H.

Owen Bros. of Fresno enter b c Oliver B; sired by Sultan, dam Overland.

J N Ayers of Visalia enters b f, no name given; sired by Bay Rose, dam Algonia.

Purse $500; novelty race; two miles; $100 at half mile; $100 at one mile; $100 at one mile and a half; $200 at the two miles. To be run at the Fall Fair, September 25th to 28th, the day to be designated hereafter. Entries close for this race September 15, 1888. Conditions same as advertised on speed program.

$500 Reserved for Special Races

$1700 Devoted to Premiums for Fair Purposes.

All entries for exhibits must be made prior to September 25th. It would be better in order to get good accommodations for stock to notify the Secretary as early as possible the number of head and kind you intend to exhibit, so we can arrange for them. Although we have a hundred boxstalls on the ground we find it necessary to build more on account of advice from parties intending to make exhibits. Send for catalogue.

THE BABY SHOW!

One of the greatest features of the Fair is the BABY SHOW! Four premiums, all cash.

—PRIZES—

Finest, handsomest, healthiest baby, not over 18 months of age $15 00
For second best 10 00
For the third best 5 00
Best twin babies, regardless of sex or color, 18 months old or under 15 00

Babies to be on exhibition in the Pavilion every day of the Fair from 10 to 11 a. m.

Another feature of the Fair will be a suitable premium offered for

The Best Lady Equestrienne.

Amount of premium and day of exhibition will be announced later.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS .... 50 cts.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS .... 25 cts

No extra charges to Pavilion. No charges for stalls. Hay and straw furnished to all stock entered for premiums.

Our grounds are the finest appointed in the State, being about two and a half miles from the city; horse car line running direct to the grounds, and there have been $20,000 expended this year in erecting the new club house and pavilion and other improvements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lewis Leach, W. M. Hughes, M. J. Donahoo, Wm. Helm, S. N. Straube.

LEWIS LEACH .... PRESIDENT.
M. J. DONAHOO .... VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. H. McKENZIE .... TREASURER.
N. I. BALDWIN .... SECRETARY.
Postoffice Box 571, Fresno, Cal.

Arrangements are being made for reduced rates with the railroads

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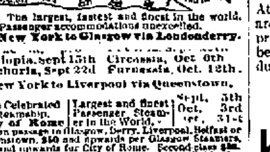

The largest, fastest and finest in the world. Passenger accommodations unexcelled.

New York to Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia, Sept 15th — Circassia, Oct 6th
Anchoria, Sept 22d — Furnessia, Oct. 13th.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

The Celebrated Steamship City of Rome — Largest and finest Passenger Steamer in the World — Sept. 5th, Oct. 3rd, [illegible]

Saloon passage to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, Belfast or Queenstown, $50 and upwards per Glasgow Steamers, $60 and upwards for City of Rome. Second-class $30. Return tickets at reduced rates made available for either route, offering excursionists the privilege of seeing the North and South of Ireland, the Rivers Mersey and picturesque Clyde. Steerage $20. Anchor Line drafts payable free of charge, sold at lowest rates. For book of tours, tickets or further information apply to

HENDERSON BROS., 72 La Salle St., Chicago.

Or to

AUSTIN & COFFMAN, Agents.

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GRAND REMOVAL SALE!

NO RESERVE! NO RESERVE!

Everything Must be Sold!

OUR

ANNUAL CLEAR'NCE SALE

COMMENCED

JULY 15, 1888.

TO CONTINUE FOR SIXTY DAYS.

Owing to the large and steady increase of our business, we find it absolutely necessary for the accommodation of our many patrons to move our

Dry Goods & Clothing Departments

To more commodious quarters. We have commenced the erection of a large three-story building, situated on I street, near the corner of Mariposa street, which we will use exclusively for the above Departments. In order to facilitate our removal we have determined to make our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

As complete as possible. It is our intention to open our NEW STORE with an entire NEW STOCK, and in order to do so we will offer during our Clearance Sale our present stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

Carpets, Oilcloth, Etc.

At prices that have never been equaled in Fresno. Goods offered at this sale are from our regular stock, and we guarantee the best quality as well as the lowest prices. This is an opportunity to make purchases at low prices that has never before been offered in Fresno, and we earnestly request the public to call on us during this sale. Yours respectfully,

Kutner, Goldstein & Co.

FRESNO - - - CALIFORNIA

au17d&w1m

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

J. M. Breckenridge of Merced is registered at The Hughes.

Ed Vincent, of the Modesto Mercury, spent yesterday in this city.

Professor "Young Dutchy" arrived from San Francisco last evening.

James Butler was yesterday admitted to citizenship by Judge Campbell.

C. W. Seevers went to San Francisco yesterday on a short business trip.

Before Justice Hill yesterday Fred Phillips was fined $10 for battery.

The report of the clearance house for Wednesday amounted to $14,[illegible].15.

Professor J. M. Martin went to San Francisco yesterday on a brief business trip.

Senator and Mrs. G. G. Goucher are expected to arrive in the city on this morning's train.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bernhard and children returned from a few weeks' stay on the coast last evening.

Misses Anna and Sadie Tangeman of Stockton are visiting their cousin, Mrs. L. E. Walker in this city.

Miss Lola Ryan, who has been enjoying the ocean breezes at San Francisco for a few weeks, has returned.

Frank A. Brooks has petitioned the superior court to be divorced from Clara A. Brooks. The grounds are secret.

Mrs. John Jonsen is home again from the Bay city, where she has been spending the summer with friends.

Captain F. M. Green went to San Francisco last night in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife.

James E. Faber came down from Stockton yesterday and will spend several days in this city attending to business matters.

H. B. Frazier went to San Francisco yesterday to meet his wife, who is en route to this city from their former home in Indiana.

A. Kutner returned to San Francisco yesterday. He was accompanied by Sol Goodman, the head salesman of the firm's clothing department.

Mrs. V. B. Stevens and daughter left this morning for Oakland. They will be absent until October. Mr. Stevens expects to join his family next week.

The examination of James St. Clair, charged with robbing James Fagan, an ex-inmate of Meade's hotel, was yesterday continued by Justice Hill until this morning.

George Kirkham filed with the county clerk yesterday a suit against Frank Dusy to quiet title to certain lands. Wharton & Short are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

The Armory is rapidly assuming the appearance of a theater and when completed will be by far the finest theater outside of San Francisco or Los Angeles in the state.

The weather yesterday was very much more endurable than on Tuesday and it is highly probable that we have seen the last of the 112 degrees weather for this season, whereat everybody will rejoice.

All members of Fresno parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., are requested to meet at their hall this, Thursday, evening, for the consideration of important business. Sojourning brethren are invited to attend.

Ramon Peralta, the Mexican who was found guilty of grand larceny by a jury in department No. 1 of the superior court, on Tuesday night, will receive his sentence on Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Robert Barton went to San Francisco yesterday, and before he left offered to wager $1000 that Harrison would be the next president. This is pretty good, coming from a man who voted for Cleveland.

The new policeman, Wicks, went on duty last night instead of McNally. The new appointee is an old hand at the business, having been a member of the Sacramento police force. Knowing his duty we sincerely hope he will do it, and we believe he will.

Three young men by the names of Orrin Mattison, Dennis Kelly and Richard Ford, were yesterday arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of vagrancy. Their examination will come up before Justice Stewart to-day.

Emma Hill on yesterday began an action in the superior court against Joseph B. Hill for divorce. She bases her claims on the grounds of cruelty and failure to provide. Holmes & Farley are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Colonel George Woodford will commence work in this city Friday evening in the Baptist church. These lectures are free and open to one and all. Colonel Woodford is a strong speaker and carries his audience with him.

A man by the name of John Clark was yesterday arrested while sleeping in the San Joaquin lumber yard by Constable Morgan, on a charge of vagrancy, and on being brought before Justice Stewart was sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail.

Rev. M. Judy and wife left on the express yesterday morning for Pasadena, Los Angeles county, where Mr. Judy will attend the State conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which is now in session at that place. It is to be hoped that Mr. Judy will be returned to his field of labor in this city.

Dr. Chester Rowell of this city, who has been absent for more than a year, making a trip around the world, arrived in New York last week and may be expected home in the near future. The doctor sailed west from San Francisco and landed in New York, having made a complete circuit of the globe.

J. E. Whitson was up from Selma yesterday and informed the reporter that his fine new hotel in that young city will be completed the last of this week. Completed, this hotel will cost about $65,000, and excepting The Hughes of this city, is the best hotel building in the San Joaquin valley. It is now offered for rent.

There was once upon a time a club organized for the purpose of playing amateur theatricals, and the members labeled it the Hawthorne club. Time passed, and the Hawthorne, like hawthornes are wont to do, withered and died. There was, at the time of its demise, the sum of $7.50 in the hands of the treasurer, a handsome and very popular young lady. This young lady went to San Francisco a few days ago, and Charlie Wainwright, who was president of the extinct club, has learned by the aid of detectives that she took this money with her. The question is, will she return to Fresno or go on to British Columbia. Wainwright is on the anxious seat.

It is asserted by parties who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that the Methodist Episcopal church people are very much dissatisfied with the success or rather the non-success of their college recently established at Tulare, and would be willing to remove the school to this city if any inducements should be given them to do so. Fresno had an opportunity to secure this school at one time and refused it. A second opportunity should not be allowed to pass by unimproved. A gentleman called at this office recently and said that he would give ten acres of land on which to build the school. The board of trade should investigate this matter and ascertain whether or not the college is to be removed from Tulare, and what would be necessary to do to secure it to Fresno.

From the Daily of Thursday.

OUR EXHIBITS.

They Are the Wonder of All Beholders.

When the scheme of sending an exhibit to the Grand Army reunion at Columbus, Ohio, was first talked of, there was but little interest taken in the matter and as time passed it was almost forgotten, save by the few members of the board of trade, who were the projectors of the scheme and who believed that it would prove a paying investment in the way of an advertisement. Secretary Maxey, of the board of trade, took a most lively interest in the matter, and when it became time to commence getting the exhibit together, it was found that he had already collected many curious and valuable things to go into the display. The board of trade men worked faithfully and the newspapers aided them by constantly stirring up the people on the subject, and at last the exhibit was collected, arranged and shipped. Those who knew the most about it said, when the exhibit left, that if it was excelled by any other county or section in the state they would be more than surprised.

The following telegram explains itself:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 12.

DAILY REPUBLICAN: Inform the people that our exhibit takes like wild-flower. The Californians are very happy, the Fresno people in particular.

C. A. FULLER.

From Sacramento, where the second exhibit was sent to the state fair, comes the news that in all respects the Fresno exhibit equals that made by any other county in the state and it is far superior in many other points to any other display. It is true this report comes from the gentleman in charge of the exhibit, who may view the other displays in comparison with our own with a partial eye, but those of our citizens who saw the exhibit before it left home find it easy to believe his statement. If this is the case Fresno county is still in the race for the first premium with a good show of winning it.

What will be result of sending these exhibits abroad? The one at Columbus, Ohio, is being viewed daily by thousands of people who have longed for the time when they could leave the east and come to the far off Golden West, no longer called so solely on account of the precious metal which is mined in such vast quantities here, but called golden because of the acres and acres of golden grain nodding in the harvest winds; because of the golden fruit which loads down the trees in the orchards until the boughs touch the earth with their wealth of luscious peaches, pears, plums, apricots, prunes, figs, pomegranates and everything else that is known or grown under the sun. To many of these people the time for their departure is at hand and this fall will see them in California. They will come here to make their future homes, to grow up with the country, as it were. They will probably select some point or section of the state as the place to come to direct from their homes, and the display of Fresno products they saw at Columbus, Ohio, will cause nine out of ten of the newcomers to select Fresno as that place. Once here there is no question as to their remaining, and we firmly believe that for every dollar put into the Columbus exhibit Fresno will receive, in time, $1000 in return.

In addition to the scores of visitors who are now in the state sightseeing or for the purpose of locating, who will visit the state fair, there are many persons who are already located in other portions of the state but are dissatisfied with their surroundings but do not know exactly where to go to better themselves. The exhibit at the state fair will be in the nature of a revelation to these people and will help them to decide upon a new location, if they are now located and dissatisfied; will bring them here to see the raisin vineyards and packing houses if they are sightseers, or will bring the homeseekers or investment-seekers here because Fresno offers greater inducements than any other city in the state. In this way, even though Fresno fails to capture the first prize, the exhibit at the state fair will pay a dividend almost as large as the eastern display.

Why not keep a permanent exhibit in the principal cities of the east? After the first cost, the expense of keeping the exhibit up would be merely nominal, while such a method of advertising will reach more people and do more good than can possibly be estimated or appreciated.

A NICE QUARTET.

The Actions of a Party of Four Fresnoites at Malaga.

A gentleman from Malaga called at this office yesterday and gave the particulars of a disgraceful affair which occurred in that village recently, in which two men and two women from this city were the chief actors. One of the men is a married man, whose wife is absent from the city, and it is said the other man is also married, a fact which remains to be verified, as does one or two other circumstances connected with the affair and when the verification is complete we shall give the parties the benefit of a little free advertising. They went from here to Malaga, and failing to find a vacant room at the hotel, they persuaded two gentlemen guests to give up their room, which they occupied. Their actions were such that the proprietor was compelled to drive them from the hotel. When people, claiming to be respectable and who associate with respectable people, disgrace themselves and insult everyone around them, they deserve to be shown up. Public exhibitions of the kind given by this quartet would not have been allowed in the dance house, and the proprietor of the hotel is justly indignant that his house, filled with ladies and children, should have been chosen as the scene for the revels of a party of aristocratic hoodlums.

TRICKY TEAMSTERS.

They Are Arranging for Another Strike for an Increase.

Our readers will remember an account of a teamsters' strike at Toll House some eight or ten days ago, when they demanded an increase of $1 per thousand feet on all lumber hauled from the mountain mills to the Toll house. In this demand they were successful, and apparently emboldened by that success, the teamsters are preparing to make another demand, with a strike attachment in case of refusal.

In order to make success more certain the teamsters have formed an association or union, with constitution and by-laws, and have elected a full set of officers. The object of this union is avowedly for the purpose of governing the tariff for hauling lumber from the mills to this city. The rate from Toll House to this city is now $6 per thousand and the report is that the teamsters will demand $8 per thousand for the same haul. The mills readily gave the increased demand made last week to get their lumber down to the Toll House, and they have already sold, delivered in this city, all the lumber they can possibly turn out during the season, and as the time during which the lumber can be hauled is very short, it is almost a certainty that the new demand will have to be acceded to. Prescott & Pierce have about one million feet of lumber, we understand, now drying at the Toll house, all of which will have to be hauled to this city. The San Joaquin lumber company have considerable green lumber now drying in their yard and expect to yet haul from one to two million feet down to their yards before winter. The present price of lumber will not justify the lumbermen in paying the advance asked, which looks, to an outsider, a little like extortion. The rate for hauling from the mills clear through to Fresno is now $12 per thousand feet, which is the highest rate paid since 1875, and as a teamster can haul from four to six thousand feet at a load, it looks like $60 a trip is fair pay, especially as many of the wagons return loaded with freight.

From the San Joaquin lumber company we learn that they have 120 mules hauling lumber at San Diego and forty odd mules at Visalia. If the increase of $2 per thousand is demanded this company will bring their stock to this city and do their own hauling. The teamsters may yet overreach themselves in their demands, and cut themselves out of the hauling, or else be compelled to accept rates much lower than the present schedule.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

They Will Not Open Until the New School Houses Are Built.

The question, "When will school commence?" has been asked the writer fully five hundred times since the first of the month. To each and every one the same answer has been returned, namely: "Don't know;" and it could safely have been added, "nor does anyone else." The board of education are face to face with a problem difficult of solution. There are about twice as many pupils to attend the public schools this year as there is room to accommodate in the present school buildings. The people have voted bonds for the purpose of building additional school houses, but it was impossible to get the money on the bonds in time to erect the buildings. Equally impossible has the board of education found it to secure rooms in which school could be taught until next spring. As a last and final resort the board of education has determined to erect two temporary buildings which will answer the purpose until the new school houses can be built, and until these temporary buildings are ready for occupancy there will be no school.

It must be borne in mind that the board of education cannot afford to purchase lots or to even pay rent for ground for the reason that the temporary buildings are going to cost a considerable amount at best, and can be sold for but little when the board is done with them. The amount of money voted for school purposes is very small, and this unexpected and unprovided for drain upon it will, unless closely watched, and maybe even then, leave the board short of funds when it comes to building the permanent buildings. What the board wants is for some person who owns vacant lots in various parts of the city, and who desire school houses located in their neighborhood, to come forward and offer the use of these lots for the purpose mentioned, either free or at a minimum rental, for the length of time needed. It is hoped that the temporary buildings can be put up in time to open school October 1st, but whether or not this will be the case cannot now be told. Possess your soul with patience and learn to wait.

This time last year the people were pouring into this state from the east, north and south at the rate of thousands per day. This year the immigration will be even larger, and when it comes will come with a rush that will put all previous immigrant floods to shame. It is not expected that there will be any great amount of immigration until after the November election, and some even date the commencement of the boom as late as January 1, 1889. Whether soon or late the people are coming, and, as we said before, they are coming in a multitude which no man can number. Fresno will get her share, and don't let this little prophesy escape your memory.

Insulted a Gentleman.

Berry, of the Grand Central, don't believe in jokes, but still, once in a while, he will do or say something that might be taken for a joke by a person who did not understand his serious nature. For instance, a few weeks ago, or just before he started on his late bear hunt, he was standing in front of the hotel when the 'bus came up from the train and a gentleman of very courtly bearing and large girth stepped out on the sidewalk. The stranger wore a wide-brimmed soft hat and carried a large cane with a buckhorn handle. It required no questions to determine that the stranger was a southern gentleman of the typical sort. Berry at once stepped forward and in his most cordial tones remarked: "Howdy, howdy, sah! Come into my house and make yourself at home, sah!" The stranger accepted the hospitality as cordially as it was proffered, and when Berry said, "Come into the bar room, sah, and have a toddy with we," the affinity seemed complete. While they stood stirring their toddy, the visitor said: "I observe, sah, that you are from the south, sah; may I ask, sah, from what part of the south you come, sah?" "Yes, sah; from the south of Maine, sah," said Berry, raising his glass for a friendly clink with his guest's. "G—— d——n you, sah! would you insult a stranger, sah? I won't drink with you, sah! I will leave your hotel, sah!" said the irate gentleman, and suiting his actions to his words, he marched from the bar room. It took fifteen minutes of hard talking in old-fashioned down-east dialect to convince the stranger that he had not been grossly and intentionally insulted.

Help One Another.

Several years ago Messrs. Childs & Drexel, the editors and proprietors of the Philadelphia Ledger, signed a check for $10,000 as the basis of a fund for the care of aged and indigent printers. In order that the fund may be perpetual, and so increased as to be of service to all who come under its provisions, the International Typographical Union of the United States have made it a custom for union printers, wherever they may be, to set 1000 ems of type on one of two days in each year, namely, May 12th, the birthday of Mr. Childs, and September 13th, the birthday of Mr Drexel, the price of which the compositor donates to this fund. All unions east of the Mississippi river set 1000 ems on the first date named, and all west of the river on the last date mentioned. The printers receive from 20 cents to 60 cents per 1000 ems and those working "on time" donate an hour's time, which runs about the same per hour as per "thousand." A fair average would be about 35 cents to each man, and hence, as there are about 30,000 union printers in the United States, the fund receives each year a donation from the men of $10,500.

The union boys in this city will to-day set their 1000 ems for the "indignant" printers, as they are commonly called by the typos, and do it most cheerfully.

The examination of Messrs. Tompkins and Prather, charged with the involuntary death of Charles Seegers, an employe who was at work on the Margharita winery when the roof fell in some weeks ago, occupied the attention of Justice Hill nearly all day yesterday. The defendants and a number of witnesses were called to the stand and their testimony taken. As further testimony was to be introduced and it was after 6 o'clock, the examination was continued till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MRS. SIMONS' SIDE.

She Tells the Story of Her Many Troubles.

WHY MR. SULLIVAN WAS THERE.

The Story of the Causes Which Led to the Officers' Midnight Raid on Friday Night Last.

The breaking into and arrest from Mrs. Simons' house last Friday night and the misrepresentation of circumstances pertaining to the same, has called for an explanation, which has been delayed on account of sickness.

At the time that the raid was made on the house Mrs. Simons was lying sick in bed, and had not for three days previous to this been able to attend to her household duties. Her neighbors had kindly assisted her through the day, but at night she was left alone with the five little children, as the eldest was away from home at that time and three of the little ones at home were sick with the mumps, which, of course, necessitated some attention at night as well as day.

Mrs. Simons keeps the lodging house on Fresno street near I, and she and her six little children occupy a cottage adjoining the lodging rooms—a space of not more than three feet separating the two buildings, so that any noise in either building is easily heard in the other. The cries of the children at the time alluded to disturbed some of the lodgers, and one, who was nearer the family sleeping room than the others, and being better acquainted with the surrounding circumstances, out of kindness and sympathy for the sick woman and children left his room at midnight or any hour that he heard cries for help and administered to the wants of the children. Such assistance having been rendered the night before, the man Simons, who had been prowling about and trying every means to cause his wife trouble for more than two months past, saw the man enter the house at different times, and concluding that was his chance, he called a police force to guard the house, and when Mr. Sullivan should go to care for the little one he must be arrested and taken to the county jail.

Mr. Sullivan is a painter and works hard through the day; therefore, could not be expected to set up all night, but after quieting the children on the night of the house-breaking, lay down, waiting to see if all were comfortable for the night, and fell asleep.

The window just over Mrs. Simons' bed was left open and the door in the side of the same room, which opens out into the yard, was also open. Does this look as though anything vile was going on in this room, where the door and windows were open and part of the children were in bed with their mother and the rest were on the floor, where they had drawn a quilt from their bed and spread it down on account of the heat of the night, leaving their bed vacant, except as Mr. Sullivan reclined on it when not disturbed by the children. The kitchen door was closed, and that was the door which was broken in by the intruders. Why was this done when they might have walked in at an open door? Things were evidently intended to be misrepresented. It was no secret that Mr. Sullivan had been into the room the night before and assisted the family, for Mrs. Simons told her lady friends the day before the house-breaking that he had been in the night before and kindly cared for the children, which favor was appreciated, as she had no help at that time, the woman who had been with her having left on a wedding tour the Monday before.

Mr. Sullivan was no more interested than the other men in the lodging-house, who afterwards said if they had known the condition of things others might have done as he did. But Mr. S. was probably a little better acquainted with the family affairs, as Mr. Simons had selected him to act as his agent to compromise the family troubles. Having given Mr. Sullivan a synopsis of the difficulty existing between Mr. Simons and wife, and sending him as he did other prominent men of this city to try to bring about a compromise, which caused some explanations from Mrs. Simons, and taking all together, Mr. Sullivan was naturally pretty well posted.

Now, since Mr. Simons has exposed himself in trying to put down his wife, it is no more than just that she should have a voice in the matter, and show both sides just as they are. In order to do so we must go back several years, to show how things have been managed to bring about the present state of affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Simons were married in Stockton, in the year 1870, before which Mrs. Simons was a happy girl, with plenty around her, and had lived with her parents and moved in the best society up to the time of her marriage. Passing so suddenly from this free, happy life (as her acquaintance with Mr. S. had been only about six weeks), little did she dream of the sorrow which might be brought about by being united to a man wanting in energy and enterprise, but in spite of all that friends could say to her was blind to the truth, and believed only the lies told her by the deceiver.

Mr. Simons came to Stockton a stranger, and by his deceiving manner persuaded William Stuart that he was capable of buying an interest in his (Stuart's) photograph gallery, but had not the means just at hand. He told his intended that he owned a half interest in the business and was doing well. Others said it was false—he was no artist; but all was of no avail. The girl was persuaded to become his wife, and the consequence was that in less than a fortnight after the marriage Mr. Stuart, the artist with whom Simons represented himself to be in partnership, sued Simons for indebtedness to him for borrowed money, etc., and the young wife sold her costly piano to clear the debt; and ashamed to remain any longer among her friends, took, with her husband, the first boat to leave the city, and locate on a claim on the West Side, where Simons had a cabin erected to hold a claim which was in contest.

The couple lived there with meagre means for a while and then returned to the bride's father in order to get enough to keep life in the body. Although the father had declared he would do nothing to help his daughter if she married the man whom he believed to be a worthless fellow, he took pity on them and furnished a house to live in, horses to use, and cows to milk, with poultry, hogs, etc., telling Simons that he could have half of all that he could make. If he would have attended diligently to business he could have done well.

But his slovenly habits and idleness were more than the father could endure. Broken down fences, shattered harnesses, tires loose and falling off of wagons—all was contrary to the old gentleman's habits, and consequently unendurable. This led to the discharge of Simons, and the young wife, with her first child scarce a month old, was dragged off by her captor to stop in a little cabin where, from exposure to the weather as she had never before been exposed, and lack of proper food, brought on sickness from which she has never recovered, and caused the death of the infant at the age of 4 months.

This was a severe trial, but was kept a secret from her parents through pride and perseverance, still hoping to regain her health and be able to battle with the world and earn her own living, expecting some assistance from the man. Simons, during his wife's illness, began to teach school, but not being able to obtain a certificate had to get his wife's friend, Milton Hamilton, to finish the term and draw the money. One trial after another of this kind came into the pathway, always leaving matters a little worse than before. Taking his delicate wife he again returned to the West Side, where another little boy was born to them, and remained. The child was about 4 months old and the wife, still very feeble and just out of the care of Dr. Ogelsby, who was never paid for his kind care and medical aid: was dragged over the plains to Mussel Slough, where they took up a railroad claim and remained several years trying to farm, but making sad failures and running into debt through the mismanagement and idleness of Simons, while his wife was drudging around with but one dress to her back, which had to be substituted by a night dress while going through the process of laundrying; hired men to be cooked for, children to be cared for, poultry, etc., to be attended to, while the owner of such possessions lay asleep growing corpulent over good treatment and idle habits.

Everything was hired on the farm, and the men got orders on the store, or merchant, for their pay, and at the end of the year, despite all the economy that the wife could practice, debts would be incurred until Simons was obliged to take the benefit of the insolvent act, which still must be repeated every four or five years.

At last, worn out with care and sickness after the death of a little boy, then the eldest, seven years of age, Mrs. Simons concluded that she could not endure farm life in that manner any longer. Then the mother of three little children went to Selma and started a millinery store with small means, obtained partly from parties in San Francisco and partly from her father. Had it not been for the management of her husband she would have had ample means to go into business from property given to her by her father, but he had sold the increase of the stock, which was the wife's personal property, to pay his debts which he had made before their marriage.

Cows and horses were at different times sacrificed for some speculative project of his, and consequently the family did not even obtain the necessaries of life from this source.

At such times as Mrs. Simons was able to work everything went on smoothly, and the family were considered in pretty fair circumstances, but let her become unable to work to support the family, and see the want that would make your heart sick to enter the house where the poor little crying, half-dressed, half-starved children were.

At Selma all went on smoothly for about two years, Simons drawing from the millinery fund as well as from others to carry out his wild experiments. During this time two children were added to the family, one being born about two months after the family settled in that place. But, when the second was born, poverty began to be so plainly seen that the neighbors felt the necessity of helping the family, and great kindness and sympathy was displayed by the citizens of Selma.

In the meantime Simons had been engaged in unprofitable speculations, and lost a great deal of money for parties in San Francisco who had advanced him money and taken the little farm in Mussel Slough for security, but afterwards found that the same property was already incumbered so that they had no security, and the men whom he had persuaded and beguiled into the business with him, begged to be released. Here we might go on with much dishonest dealings which can be proved by parties whose names can be mentioned if necessary.

However, the public sentiment was such against Simons at that time in Selma that he was determined to move his family to Hanford, much against his wife's wishes. But when baby was three weeks old the family was moved to Hanford, destitute—not a dollar to buy provisions. A house to stop in was procured, the rent of which is not yet paid, and the store of provisions consisted of a bag of beans which had been left by men camping on the lake. Simons had in that town no credit, so that the beans had to be cooked without salt, and no dessert was added, beans being the only article of food in the house. This was continued until friends found out the circumstances of the children and sick woman nursing an infant not yet a month old, when credit was obtained, and necessary provision made for the family once more.

Mrs. Simons' health was poor in consequence of improper food, and the infant for months was not expected to live, but while in care of Dr. Boud, and the family were all staying with neighbors and friends, Mr. Simons heard that Mrs. Follett wished to sell out her stock of millinery in Lemoore, and told his wife of the opportunity to purchase her goods.

Mrs. Simons at first refused to have anything to do with it, but after violent threats as to what he would do if she did not purchase and stating that it would be the only way to make a living for the family, Mrs. Simons consented and arrangements were made to give security on the farm, the goods to be paid for in installments monthly out of the proceeds of the store. The goods were moved to Hanford.

Mr. Simons started a little broom shop in the kitchen and hired Mr. Winters to make the brooms, while he traveled about to sell them. Expenses more than profits, with a millinery store to back the broom business; also creditors coming in to be paid out of the store. With this drain, family to support and goods to be paid for, the business was naturally of short duration.

Mrs. Simons tried to explain the condition of affairs to her husband, but received only curses in answer and was continually called a "fool" by Simons, who was regularly attending the holiness meetings, of which band he was a singing and praying member, and taking with him as company a handsome young woman to help him sing. But when they returned home his songs turned to calling his wife the vilest names that his lips could utter.

Sickness again came on and the wife was compelled to give up business, and at this late hour took it upon herself to apply to the court to become sole trader, which she obtained, and moved with her six little children—of whom the court had granted her the custody—to Fresno City, intending to enter into business; but on account of scarcity of means could do nothing but work at dressmaking, which paid well enough until Simons followed, after finding that he could not earn his living alone.

He came over and moved the family from the cozy little cottage on Merced street to a brick house on M street, the cellar of which was full of stagnant water, which caused Mrs. S. to become a victim of neuralgia to such an extent that she was unable to carry on business for herself, but assisted Mrs. Banta in dressmaking as much as she could with the care of the little ones.

The children again became destitute of clothing, and friends assisted in procuring necessary clothes, but not until the baby had died for want of flannel to keep her warm. The family were at this sad time put out of the brick house for non-payment of rent. When the weather became warmer Mrs. Simons' health became better and she could work enough to keep the children comfortable.

After renting the house known as the Smith house Mrs. Simons concluded to purchase that property, and arrangements were made with an agent to obtain it on easy terms. All went along smoothly until sickness again overtook the wife, and then payments ceased and the place had to be sold, leaving the family homeless and almost destitute of clothing and food, but kind friends again came to the rescue and brought necessary clothes and money to assist the family. At this time Mrs. Simons wishes to express her thanks anew to those kind friends and the physician who attended the family through all of the year's sickness, and only received the paltry sum of $10 for all of his services, day and night, caring medically for mother and six children.

This statement should never have been published in the world, although every word can be proven by some of the most prominent citizens of San Joaquin, Tulare and Fresno counties, had it not been called for by Mr. Simons' conduct in trying to disgrace his wife and children as he has.

Proof can be furnished to show that that man has been seen lying asleep in the broom shop where the men were at work while the family were hungry at home and waiting for him to furnish something to cook, and the wife for months did not know where the next meal was to come from, but had to board some one of his men, so that for appearance he would provide for the table.

se14 tf MRS. SIMONS.

THE CIRCUS' WINTER HOME.

Sells Brothers to Winter Their Menagerie in This City.

On yesterday Mr. S. H. Barrett, manager of Sells Brothers' mammoth circus, by far the largest circus and menagerie in the world, arrived in this city for the purpose of seeing about wintering the circus and menagerie in this city. For several years past some place in California has been selected as the winter quarters for the larger menageries in this country. It has been found that the climate of this state agrees far better with the animals than that of the southern states, which have heretofore been the winter home of the circus. Sacramento has been selected by one or two menageries during the past two or three years as a place to winter, but that city possesses disadvantages which cannot be overcome and which, by the way, do not exist in Fresno. Hearing of the exceedingly mild winters of the San Joaquin valley, Sells Bros. determined to winter in the valley this year providing they could secure suitable accommodations. Mr. Barrett's mission here was to look up suitable quarters, if they existed here, and on yesterday he, in company with E. Riggs and William M. Hughes, paid a visit to the fair grounds, and we think the result of that visit will be the wintering of the circus here, as Mr. Barrett expresses himself as well pleased with the grounds and the facilities they afford for the desired purpose. In addition to having ample room for the animals and horses, the track is in such condition, almost every day of the winter months, that the horses can be exercised on it, and thus be kept in excellent trim for their work in the spring. The matter will be decided in a day or two, and if favorable to Fresno the result will be that we can count on at least one circus each winter, while horse owners will hear of the advantages to be had here and there will be scores of the fastest flyers on the track that will make their winter home here.

In this connection it may be remarked that an effort is being made to have the supervisors reduce the license for circus performances from $300 for each performance to $150, or a total of $300 per day, afternoon and evening performances being given. It certainly seems that $600 per day is a rather high license for a circus, and we hope the supervisors will bring the figure down to that asked for in a petition which is being circulated and generally signed by our citizens.

DE WITT COUNTY.

How They Do It in Illinois This Campaign.

De Witt county ought to be pretty well known in this section, for there are something like 200 of her former citizens now living in and around Fresno. Many of these people have been Democrats in years gone by, but few of them will own up that they are now since witnessing a Democratic primary in this place. No doubt all will be pleased to know how the campaign is progressing in their old home. Late advices from Farmer City describe a grand demonstration held there on the 5th inst. Two trains of twelve coaches each were run from Peoria, two more carrying 1500 people from Bloomington, Mansfield turned out an 1100 marching delegation, Blue Ridge 1000 more, while additional thousands were present from Urbana, Mahomet, Leroy, Heyworth, Weldon, St. Joseph, Centralia, Decatur, De Witt, Danvers and other towns and cities. A barbecue was held in the daytime, at which twelve beeves, thirty sheep, six thousand loaves of bread, twelve barrels of pickles, one hundred bushels of green corn and tons of other edibles were served on a table 5000 feet long. In the evening there was a procession several miles in length, public speaking from several stands by ex-Governor Porter, General Pavey, Hon. Burford Wilson, Hon. David Littler, C. W. Vorris, Ivory Pike, M. W. Mathews and a dozen other well-known public gentlemen. More than a dozen fine bands were present and participated in a contest for valuable prizes. From 25,000 to 30,000 people were present, and the enthusiasm for Harrison, Morton and Private Fifer was simply soul-stirring. Those who entertain the idea that the Democrats have even "a fighting chance" in Illinois, are reckoning without their host.

ONLY A CATSPAW.

Healy Gives Wilson Away and the Latter is Convicted.

On the morning of July 4th last burglars entered the establishment of Marks, the tailor, on south J street, and took therefrom uncut suitings to the amount of several hundred dollars. Constable Barker and his deputies went to work on the case and in a few days the stolen goods were deposited in the express office here and consigned to parties in San Francisco. Mr. Marks followed the goods and Detective Dan Coffey met him at the wharf in San Francisco, the two mounting guard over the express office. After the goods had lain in the office some two days William Healy called for them and was arrested. By going to the address to which Healy ordered the goods taken, Henry Wilson was found and nabbed.

The men were brought here, and yesterday appeared for trial before Judge Harris in the superior court. Assistant District Attorney Tupper prosecuted. H. M. Seaton defended Healy and the court appointed Bruce Cavitt to defend Wilson. Healy went on the stand and turned state's evidence to the extent of saying that the only connection he had with the burglary was to go after the goods at Wilson's request, and also told how Wilson acted and what he said. The evidence against Wilson was entirely circumstantial, but taken in connection with Healy's statement made a strong case. He practically made no defense. Healy was discharged and Wilson convicted of burglary in the first degree. He will be sentenced Saturday, September 22d, by Judge Harris.

Republican Club Meeting.

The members of the Young Men's Republican club are hereby notified that there will be an important business meeting of the club held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, on I street, at 8 o'clock, sharp, this Friday night. By order of the President.

CHAS. H. BANK, Secretary.

THE NEW CLUB

Organized by the Democrats Last Night.

For some unknown reason the Democrats have considered it the proper thing to organize a second Young Men's club. It was at first supposed that the club organized some weeks since was dead, buried and forgotten, but such, it seems, is not the case. A large number of Democrats assembled in Mission hall last night for the purpose of organizing a new club. The meeting was called to order by Bruce Cavitt, who stated the object of the meeting and announced the election of officers to be the first business in order. For president of the club the names of W. H. Dwer and Bruce Cavitt were proposed, and it was easy to see that Dwyer's friends were there in force, and that he could be elected if he wanted it.

W. W. Phillips arose and stated that Mr. Dwyer was already the president of one Democratic club and he thought that he had all he could do to attend to the duties of his position. Mr. Dwyer then arose and declined to allow his name to be used and asked his friends to vote for Bruce Cavitt, and that gentleman was elected president.

A large number of those present left the hall and the fifty persons remaining elected N. P. Nelson vice-president, J. W. Hyde secretary, W. W. Phillips treasurer. A motion was then made and seconded that each and every member be assessed, upon signing the roll, the sum of 50 cents, the fund thus created to be devoted to the purchase of uniforms, torches, etc., for the club. This motion met with considerable opposition, many claiming the amount should be much more, and W. D. Grady arose and said that he for one would contribute $25 or $50, and thought that every Democrat should be proud of a chance to contribute. W. W. Phillips signified his willingness to contribute. The motion limiting the assessment at 50 cents prevailed. The roll was then signed by about thirty persons, who paid in their assessment. An executive committee, consisting of C. W. Callahan, John Austin, J. B. Rader, J. J. White and J. M. Collyer, was appointed by the president. The club then adjourned until Saturday, September 15th, at 7:30 o'clock, to take part in the opening of the county campaign.

N. S. G. W.

The Native Sons Give a Farewell Banquet to Dr. J. F. King.

The well-known dentist Dr. J. F. King has purchased the office of Dr. W. R. Prather at Merced, and on Monday morning next bids adieu to Fresno and his scores of friends here to take up his residence and pursue the practice of his profession in the Fountain city. Dr. King stands higher nowhere than among the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a most enthusiastic member of Fresno parlor No. 25. Last night being the last regular meeting of the parlor at which the doctor would be present as a member of it, he took occasion to bid the boys good-bye.

No sooner had the parlor finished its work than the members clustered around Dr. King and escorted him to the Delmonico restaurant, where a sumptuous spread was awaiting the coming of the Native Sons. It was indeed a festive board, and the menu was not only elaborate but Batto excelled himself in the selection and preparation of the viands. After the substantials had been fully discussed the toast master called upon Emil Bernhard to respond to the toast "Santa Cruz," which he did, giving an account of the celebration of Admission Day. Charlie Wainwright, in his usual happy way, responded to the toast of the "Fresno Parlor." "The Native Daughters" was gallantly responded to by Mr. A. Newhouse, who is certainly a "ladies' man." W. C. Guard made the response to "California" and S. J. Ashman gave a most amusing and interesting account of "Our Trip to Selma." To the toast of "Merced" Dr. King responded and made it the occasion of his farewell to his brother Native Sons. While he tried to maintain a light, happy vein, there was an undercurrent of sadness and regret, which all felt and none more so than the speaker. When good-bye had been said by the doctor, the boys arose from the table and each grasped the hand of their departing friend and brother and the banquet was over.

While entirely informal, the evening was most enjoyable, and a more fitting manner of bidding Dr. King adieu and Godspeed could not have been found.

"Cactus" Ed.'s Proposition.

The report of the little unpleasantness that occurred two or three days ago between W. H. Dwyer and "Cactus" Ed. Flemming, as published in the REPUBLICAN, states that Billy got the best of the "mill." The reporter states that his information was gathered from some twelve or fifteen men who were eyewitnesses of the encounter. Now comes "Cactus" Ed. and denies each and every allegation of the twelve or fifteen men aforesaid and offers to knock them all out in a bunch or forfeit $1000. Any takers?

Badly Mistaken.

The board of city trustees met yesterday afternoon. Dr. Pedlar informed THE REPUBLICAN. The other papers knew nothing of the meeting except by rumor on the street.—Democrat.

Dr. Pedlar did nothing of the kind, although he had a perfect right to do so if he desired, and it would have been none of the Democrat's business if he had. The truth was that as usual THE REPUBLICAN reporters were hunting for news and found it. Go and do likewise.

Important Invention.

The Los Angeles Tribune says that the "Culver fumigator" has been tried on various orchards in experiment of destroying the scale bug and in every instance has given perfect satisfaction. The invention is very important and will be hailed with pleasure and delight by the orchardists of California if it proves as effective as is claimed. The editor of the Tribune says that "it has been known for a number of years that hydrocyanic acid gas was fatal to both the red or white, or cushiony cotton scale bug. Bugs, male and female, and larvae have been placed in an air-tight vessel into which this gas had been forced, and death at once ensued. This This was well known, we repeat, but there was a difficulty in the way. How could the orange and lemon trees, some of them twenty feet in height and as great a distance in circumference, be placed in an air-tight vessel so that the gas might be applied? Many ingenious men set themselves this task to solve, and one of them was named Culver. Sometime in last April he completed a machine, which he called the "Culver Fumigator," and he gave an invitation to the Tribune to send a representative to witness a test of the new instrument. Accordingly, a reporter for this journal inspected the workings of the machine and watched its application to a grove of orange trees in the yard of the Sisters' hospital. The gas was applied for half an hour to each tree; at the expiration of that time the bugs were dead, as well as ants and other insects. At that time it could not be determined whether the larvae were destroyed or not, but it has been since learned that they were. The trees themselves were not injured in any way. At that time a detailed account of the interesting operation appeared in these columns and created widespread interest.

Ever since then Mr. Culver has been experimenting with his apparatus, and he has secured a patent on it. George D. Keach and A. J. Haley of this city have been treating, by this method, the orchard of I. N. Munsell of Pasadena, finishing the smaller trees, to the number of eighty or 100 last week. On yesterday Professor D. W. Coquillett, an emissary of the government's department of agriculture, F. M. Keach of this city, I. S. Phillips and Captain Barber of Covina and Mr. Bell of Fresno visited the orchard. Upon close investigation they failed to find any living ones upon the trees that had been treated. The little white cushion bag, or nest, which it is known, carries the germ or egg and frequently puts out a crop of 800 to 1000 young bugs, was found to be in a somewhat baked condition, while the eggs, usually red, looked pale. There was nothing but a mass of lifeless bugs.

This settled all doubt of the efficacy of the treatment, and Professor Coquillett at once gave his opinion in writing that the problem was solved. The machine, which is a sort of tent, is easily moved.

It is found necessary to confine the tree in the tent only twenty to thirty minutes, and with a blower attached, the air in the tent is kept in circulation, which prevents the heated gas from injuring the foliage or fruit.

Altogether, it seems to be established that the scale bug is no longer to be feared. All Southern California will rejoice in consequence.

Mrs. M. J. Buchanan, the well known milliner, is an artist of abilities far beyond the average, and has, in times past, painted numerous pictures that, had they been publicly exhibited, would have made her famous. Although kept busy by her large and lucrative millinery trade, Mrs. Buchanan still finds time to devote to her art, and has painted several fine portraits of popular persons in this city. Her latest work, which she has just finished, is a portrait of Dr. H. E. Snow, painted in oils upon convex glass. The portrait is absolutely perfect as a likeness, as well as in shading, coloring and the thousand little details which go to make a perfect picture, and which none but the true artist can handle correctly and naturally. Mrs. Buchanan should devote her entire time to painting, and should she do so might soon become famous.

The royal Roman hippodrome, three-ring circus, elevated stage and five continent menagerie of the Sells Brothers is advertised to be in Fresno Thursday, October 4th. As a successful and ever popular amusement organization, this model exhibition has seldom or never had a precedent. Always up to the full standard of the public's requirements, always presenting feats and features rarely if ever exhibited in other entertainments, always on the alert for everything that is striking, original or novel in equestrianism or gymnics, always displaying the best collection of wild animals and the rarest living specimens of strange and seldom seen beasts of any in the country, the Sells Brothers' show will be now, as it ever is, a welcome visitor.

John Dwyer, who was arrested for hauling a dead cow out on the commons and leaving it unburied, was acquitted of the charge by a jury in Justice Hill's court yesterday. If we are correctly informed, the jurymen should each have a leather medal in commemoration of their verdict. Dwyer, we are told, admitted hauling the dead cow out on the commons, and also admitted that he knew he was doing wrong when he did it. The only defense offered was that he was paid to do it. The jurymen who refused to punish this man owe an explanation of their conduct to the public and should explain, if they can, how under their oaths they set a man who confessed his guilt free.

We understand that the people of Tulare feel very bitter toward the people of Fresno on account of the expected removal of the railroad shops from that place to this city. This is all wrong, and while we do not blame the Tulareans for feeling sore over the removal, yet they should put themselves in our place and they cannot help but admit that Fresno is doing only as Tulare would do. We would be glad if there could be two shops built, or rather new shops built here and those now at Tulare left there, but as that cannot be, why it is only natural that Fresno should want them removed.

Mrs. W. Hager of Los Angeles arrived in the city on Tuesday and will make Fresno her future home. She reports that business at the former place is extremely dull and that the recent report of large real estate deals there is false, as but few have been made. She states that many people are leaving that place on account of the high rents and price of property. The public feeling is more of a despondent than a hopeful nature.

W. W. Barrick, who has been back east on a visit for a couple of months, returned Wednesday, accompanied by his friend, F. D. Turner of Clinton, Illinois. Mr. Barrick reports good crops in the east, but notwithstanding many are preparing to come to Fresno this fall. At many points he visited merchants were endeavoring to sell their stocks and property to come to this state.

Colonel George Woodford will begin his work for temperance under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Baptist church. Singers are earnestly requested to take their places in the choir and every white ribbons woman is expected to wear the emblem of the order.

The Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, commences at sundown this evening and lasts until to-morrow evening at sundown. It is observed by prayer, fasting and a general abstinence from business. The day will be observed in this city by most of the members of the Jewish church.

The moon last night looked as red as blood, and a number of persons were anxiously inquiring the cause. There was no one to be found that could explain the matter in any other way than that the peculiar appearance was caused by the atmosphere being filled with dust.

Elsewhere will be found a notice of the return of Mr. William Barrick from his visit to De Witt county, Illinois, but nothing is said about the handsome and charming wife he brought back with him. A number of Mr. Barrick's friends gave the newly-married pair a serenade.

The charge of involuntary manslaughter against J. T. Tompkins and W. T. Prather for the death of Charles Seegers was yesterday argued before Justice Hill and the case taken under advisement until 1 o'clock Monday afternoon next.

W. S. Cranmer has returned from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco. He will take charge of the Scandinavian colony school as principal and will assume the duties of that position about the first of October.

W. G. Grove and Charles Hall, charged with assault with a deadly weapon on Ferguson Conn, were yesterday brought up before Justice Hill and gave bonds for their appearance for examination.

Mrs. Dr. Maupin, accompanied by her son Lawrence and her daughters Lulu, Belle, Betty and Mary, arrived in this city last night from Columbia, Missouri, and will make this city their future home.

The Directors of the Merced Agricultural and Driving association have extended to us the courtesies for their first annual fair to be held in Merced on Friday and Saturday, October 12th and 13th next.

Mrs. Judge R. L. Dixon returned to the city last evening after spending some weeks with friends on the coast.

Nick Petcovich returned from a few weeks' stay in San Francisco, last evening, accompanied by a party of friends.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in Advance, ... $2.50
Six Months, " " ... $1.50

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Dr. Robert Prather of Merced arrived in the city last evening.

The report of the clearing house for Friday amounted [illegible].

Frank H. Ball went down to the bay yesterday on a brief business trip.

J. M. Statham returned from a short business trip to the coast yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fiske left on the morning train for San Francisco yesterday.

Frank Pasmore, of the Pacific packing company, goes to San Francisco today on a brief business trip

Mrs. J. C. Herrington is home again after several months absence with friends in Los Angeles and San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pickford and child, who have been sojourning with friends at Oakland, returned home last night.

Mr. and Mrs J. H. Long returned yesterday from Oakland, where they have been spending the summer as the guests of friends.

Mrs. Robert F. Lee and children, who have been enjoying the ocean air at Oakland for the past two months, have returned home.

W. C. Van Sant, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Buckeye buggy company of Columbus, Ohio, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bonnell, who have been enjoying the sea breezes at Pacific Grove for the past two weeks, have returned home.

Hon. J. P. Vincent leaves on this morning's express for Pacific Grove, where his family is at present sojourning, and will be absent until the latter part of next month.

Mrs. McWethy of Los Angeles, aunt of Constable J. E. Doolittle, who has been the guest of the latter and family for a few days, went to Modesto yesterday on a visit to friends.

Two vagrants, looking worn and weary, were on yesterday brought before Acting Justice of the Peace Daly, and were given floating sentences with the understanding that they would leave the city at once.

L. Haas and family came up from Selma yesterday. Mrs. Haas and children will reside here permanently, while Mr. Haas, who is engaged in business at the former place, will make occasional visits to his family.

James G. Johnson, collector for the Fresno water company, whose office was among those burned in the Donahoo block fire, has his office now located at the old water works on Fresno street, between I and J streets.

J. H. Hamilton is in the city, having run up from Oakland, where he has been spending the summer with his family. Mr. Hamilton is one of the board of city trustees and will probably remain here and attend the meeting of the board on Monday night.

Henry Kline, president of the Star mining and reduction company of Helena, Montana, accompanied by John M. Shopp, vice-president, and J. L. Waggenor, superintendent, are in this city looking after their Fresno mining interests.

T. W. Ray was on yesterday brought before Justice Hill on a charge of having assaulted J. T. Hume with a deadly weapon. Ray gave bonds in the sum of $500, with George Rupert and M. N. Cullum as sureties, pending his trial, the date for which was not set.

There was a dance at Hildreth last night given by the young folks in the town hall. The music was furnished by Theodore Reitz of this city, and he says there was a large attendance, that everything passed off pleasantly and at midnight one of the most tempting and delicious suppers he has ever eaten was served.

Rev. H. Frank Tandy, pastor of the Christian church at Tulare, and Isam J. Burnett, a prominent capitalist of that city, spent yesterday in this city on their way to the annual state meeting of the Christian church at Irvington, Alameda county. The gentlemen were much surprised at the city's improvement since their last visit here.

D. E. Bourne, the barber, who it was alleged had skipped the town, leaving his wife and family to care for themselves, returned yesterday. Mr. Bourne states that he was not on a protracted spree, but on the contrary went to Sanderson, Texas, where he has a brother living, and with whom he had important business.

Mrs. L. H. Clark of Atlanta, Georgia, sister of Sheriff O. J. Meade, reached this city last evening. Mrs. Clark had not seen her brother for eighteen long years, but on stepping from the cars she immediately recognized Mr. Meade, who was standing some distance away watching for her. His surprise was genuine but a most happy one.

The appealed case of E. B. Miller against O. S. Potter, which was on trial before Judge Harris yesterday, was taken under advisement. Miller and Potter are both architects and both claim that they drew the accepted plans for the new Presbyterian church. The matter at issue is to whom the $50 allowed for the plans, shall be paid.

Constable Charles Strivens was on trial before Judge Harris in department No. 2 of the superior court yesterday, charged with having illegally sold certain property owned by Sophie Engler Strivens, set forth in his answer to the complaint that the property had been attached by due process of law and was sold accordingly. The case was on appeal from a justice's court.

Papers for an injunction against the Fresno vineyard company were yesterday filed with the county clerk by A. B. Butler et al. The injunction sets forth that the defendants permit the refuse water from their winery to run into a ditch running through the lands of the plaintiffs and from which a stench continually arises. On the case being brought before Judge Campbell, an order to show cause why the nuisance should not be abated was issued returnable on Monday. H. S. Dixon is the attorney for the plaintiffs.

Wesley Underwood of Stringtown has three-fourths of an acre of nectarines of the Hardwick variety, which are four years old, from which he has sold in dried nectarines to D. Brownstone $128 worth; to GuiCrayenhagen $26 worth and in fresh fruit to other parties $20 worth, making a total of $174 worth off the patch this year. Last year the trees produced $77 worth of fruit. Mr. Underwood is a practical fruit man and keeps a record of his fruit product so that there is no guess work about the above figures.—Hanford Sentinel.

Hon. J. P. Vincent, the Republican nominee for assemblyman, has his card in this issue of the Mercury. Mr. Vincent is the present member of the assembly from Fresno county and he has shown himself to be an earnest, honest and hard-working representative of the people and certainly deserving of re-election. His record on the irrigation question recommends him to the favorable consideration of the people of Fresno county.—Madera Mercury.

Here too, Mr. Vincent is taking things very easy and if elected it will be a case of the office-seeking the man and not the man the office. His actions are very different from those of his opponent Mr. Tue—. Oh! We forgot, we are not allowed, by that gentleman, to use his name.

From the Daily of Saturday.

WE'RE AHEAD.

What Ray White Says About the Exhibit at the State Fair.

Ray White, whom the board of trade sent to Sacramento to receive, arrange and take care of the Fresno county exhibit at the state fair during the meeting, has been heard from. In a letter to Secretary Maxey, of the board of trade, received last night, White says: "Our exhibit is equal to any in the pavilion and superior to [illegible] in every respect. What we need, and need badly, is more raisins, more watermelons and more green fruit, including green grapes. Send plenty of all of these at once. Send enough so we can give visitors a taste." Naturally Secretary Maxey is elated over the prospect of Fresno county taking the first prize and every citizen of the county should share his elation and his anxiety, too, and do their utmost to supply at once the necessary articles to make the exhibit complete. White incidentally mentions that there is not a watermelon on exhibition, outside of the Fresno county show, that weighs over thirty pounds.

Secretary Maxey is going to make a shipment to Sacramento on next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. He wants the raisins, watermelons and fresh fruits delivered at the board of trade rooms in this city early Monday morning, and everyone having extra fine specimens of either or all three of the above articles, and who do not feel able to give them away, bring them in early Monday morning and the board of trade will pay for them.

To-morrow is Sunday and business men are idle. Let some eight or ten gentlemen hitch up their roadsters and, each appointing himself a committee of one, go out and solicit some fine fruit. The raisin packers should each send in a box or two of their finest brands and in this way Fresno county's chances for the first premium will be greatly increased. If this county can only win the first prize its value to the whole county will be beyond computation in dollars and cents. It will be worth thousands of dollars in advertising. Think of being able to publish to the world the fact that Fresno county met in fair competition every other county in the state, young and old, rich and poor, and in a fair, open contest carried away the banner for the finest and most varied products. The board of trade can well afford to pay for fine specimens of fruits, etc., if the citizen owning them is not able or willing to give them to to the county. If there is any chance to win this prize, and there is a good chance, nothing should be left undone or forgotten, no matter how much trouble and expense it takes to [illegible] it, [illegible] will in any way increase the lead we have already gained.

Let us earn the name of being a liberal county. Let the visitors say: "If you want some of the nicest raisins, peaches, pears, plums, grapes or whatever else in the way of fruit you crave, go to the Fresno county exhibit. They will gladly give you all you can eat." This in itself will be a big advertisement and one that will repay all cost of the fruit given away. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the board of trade to have a large number of cartoon boxes of raisins packed and either give them away or sell them at a nominal figure. This would advertise the brand of raisins as well as the county, and we know that it would be hard work to supply the demand, even if sold at a figure that would cover the cost of the boxes when filled.

Secretary Maxey desires to urge the people to respond to this call for more fruit. Remember that the supplies must be delivered early Monday morning next. Do your share towards advertising your own county and at the same time help it to win the banner of the state.

A BRAVE GIRL.

Nursing Her Whole Family and Burying Her Brother Unaided.

The good book says: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and an incident, proving the truth of the scriptures and occurring in this county, was on yesterday related to a reporter by a gentleman conversant with all the facts in the case. Said the gentleman: "Hardly a day passes but what you read in the newspapers of some girl who has done a heroic act and for which the whole world praises her. Right here at home there is a young lady who has, during the past month, won for herself the title of heroine, and yet her neighbors, the closest of whom live some distance away, do not know that she has done anything remarkable. I wish I could allow you to publish the young lady's name, but I dare not take that liberty, nor would she permit me to relate the circumstances if her consent was asked. The facts are these: This young lady, together with an elder brother, supported a family consisting of their mother and two young children. Coming here strangers, the struggle has been a hard one and the brother and sister had just began to enjoy some little comfort and peace, having almost paid for their home, when the brother took sick with a malignant fever. The sister continued her work in daytime, the mother nursing the brother, and when night come she took her place at her brother's bedside uncomplainingly. Only a day or two passed when the two little children were taken ill and then the mother. Alone and unaided, the neighbors not knowing the true state of affairs, this girl nursed the stricken family. The brother and mother grew worse and finally the former died. The sister knew that to tell her mother of the boy's death would kill her, and if she called in outside help, the mother would be sure to learn the truth. Alone she dressed the brother for the grave and laid him out, and then the undertaker came and taking the body out while the mother was asleep, he buried it. Not until the mother was almost well and the other children out of danger did this girl tell them of their great loss. The same day the doctor's wife called and the girl had some rest. As soon as her mother was able to be around again the girl returned to her labors with renewed energy, since she must now earn the living alone, and although I and my wife have been frequently at her house since we learned the true state of affairs, never once have either of us heard this brave girl say she was despondent or "blue," as the girls call it, or even complain against her lot."

She is indeed a heroine.

A GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB.

The Latest Social Organization Formed in This City.

During the past week a number of gentlemen owning roadsters and interested in the fair grounds have been at work soliciting membership to a Gentlemen's Driving club. We understand that the club has been formed with a limited membership, and the members will meet in the near future for the purpose of completing their organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and electing permanent officers. The driving club have made arrangements with the directors of the fair grounds association under which the club leases the entire upper floor of the new club house, lately finished, and the balcony. This portion of the house will be handsomely furnished and reserved for the exclusive use of the members of the club and their invited guests. On race days the balcony will furnish by far the best position from which to view not only the start and finish, but the whole course as well, while an equally good view of the grand stand and grounds is afforded.

The club house downstairs will be fitted out with one of the finest bar rooms in the city and there will also be a restaurant and wine rooms for the use of members of the association, and an elegant club room will occupy the balance of the floor. From the bar and restaurant refreshments will be served to the gentlemen of the driving club and their guests. The club house will be run in a first-class manner and the rules will be rigidly enforced. It will be a most pleasant resort, indeed, this fall, and when a gentleman and his wife or lady friend are out riding there is now some place to go where they can get a dinner, or lighter refreshments, and at the same time enjoy the privacy and the benefit of as good service as can be found in any of our dining rooms. The driving club will comprise almost fifty members, nearly every one of whom, if not every one, owns their own speedy roadster and side-bar.

A Remarkable Letter of General Sheridan.

General Adam Badeau publishes the following letter written by General Sheridan to General Grant from the Prussian headquarters in 1870, after the fall of Sedan:

Rheims, France, September 13, 1870.

My Dear General Grant:—The capture of the Emperor Napoleon and McMahon's army at Sedan on the 1st of September has thrown France into a chaos which even embarasses the Prussian authorities. It seems to a quiet observer as though Prussia had done too much. Whom to negotiate with; whom to hold responsible in the final settlement, are becoming grave questions, and one cannot see what will be the result. I was present at the battles of Beaumont, Gravelotte and Sedan, and have had my immagination clipped, in seeing these battles, of many of the errors it had run into in its conception of what might be expected of the trained troops of Europe.

There was about the same percentage of sneaks or runaways, and the general condition of the battles were about the same as our own. One thing was especially noticeable—the scattered condition of the men in going into battle and their scattered condition while engaged. At Gravelotte, Beaumont and Sedan the men engaged on both sides were so scattered that it looked like thousands of men engaged in a deadly skirmish, without any regard to lines or formation. These battles were of this style of fighting, commencing at long range, and might be called progressive fighting, closing at night by the French always giving up their position or being driven from it in this way by the Prussians. The latter had their own strategy up to the Moselle, and it was good and successful. After that river was reached the French made the strategy for the Prussians, and it was more successful than their own. The Prussian soldiers are very good, brave fellows, all young, scarcely a man over twenty-seven in the first levies. They had gone into each battle with the determination to win. It is especially noticeable, also, that the Prussians have attacked the French wherever they have found them, let the numbers be great or small; and, so far as I have been able to see, though the grand tactics of bringing on the engagements have been good, yet the battles have been won by the good, square fighting of the men and junior officers. It is true that the Prussians have been two to one except in one of the battles before Metz—that of the 18th of August—still the French have had the advantage of very strong positions.

Generally speaking, the French soldiers have not fought well. It may be because the poor fellows had been discouraged by the trap into which their commander had led them, but I must confess to having seen some of the "tallest" running at Sedan I have ever witnessed, especially on the left of the French position—all attempts to make the men stand seemed to be unavailing So disgraceful was this that it caused the French cavalry to make three or four gallant but foolish charges, as if it were to show that there was at least some manhood left in a mounted French soldier.

I am disgusted; all my boyhood's fancies of the soldiers of the great Napoleon have been dissipated, or else the soldiers of the "Little Corporal" have lost their elan in the pampered parade soldiers of the "Man of Destiny."

The Prussians will settle, I think, by making the line of the Moselle the German line, taking in Metz and Strassburg and the expenses of the war.

I have been most kindly received by the king and Count Bismarck and all the officers at the headquarters of the Prussian army—have seen much of great interest, and especially have been able to observe the difference between the European battles and those of our own country. There is nothing to be learned here, professionally, and it is a satisfaction to learn that such is the case. There is much, however, which Europeans could learn from us—the use of rifle-pits; the use of cavalry, which they do not use well; for instance, there is a line of communication from here to Germany exposed to the whole of the south of France, with scarcely a soldier on the whole line and it has never been touched. There are a hundred things in which they are behind us. The staff departments are poorly organized; the quartermaster's department very wretched, etc. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—We go to-morrow with the headquarters of the king to a point about twenty miles from Paris. P. H. S.

Graham Free.

The editor of the Santa Cruz Sentinel telegraphs this paper as follows: "Judge McCann to-day dismissed the Jesse Graham murder case."

Mr. Graham is a resident of this county, living on the west side. A few months ago the relatives of a man whom Graham killed in self-defense some thirty odd years ago attempted to blackmail him and when they found that Graham would not be bled, they had him arrested for murder. The committing magistrate should never have held Graham to answer, as the case was unmistakably and showed on the face of it that it was pure spite work. Graham was imprisoned and, in addition to the loss of his liberty, suffered great loss by failure to attend to his crops and place and now the case is dismissed. If possible, Graham should make someone pay him for the indignity he has suffered.

The first consignment of the new hose purchased by the city for the use of the fire department arrived yesterday, there being 600 feet of hose in the package. The balance of the consignment, 600 feet, will be forwarded in a few days, and then the department will be well equipped, and in cases of emergency all the six streams from both engines can be utalized.

William Sullivan, the painter who was arrested in Mrs. E. D. Simons' lodging house on Fresno street, at midnight on Friday, was brought up before Justice Hill yesterday on a charge of felony, and gave bonds for his appearance for examination in the sum of $500. The date of the examination was not set.

Miss Ella Goddard, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee, has returned to this city and located here permanently. She will organize a select class in instrumental music.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st. N. Y.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

HATTIE F. GREEN, plaintiff, vs. HENRY W. GREEN, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court in and for the county of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to HENRY W. GREEN, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of defendant's desertion and failure to provide for plaintiff the common necessaries of life.

All of which more fully appears by plaintiff's complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

[Seal] A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

s7wt10

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., August 17, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," John Henry Beall, of Fresno City, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 484 for the purchase of the SE¼ of SE¼, of Sec. 17, NW¼ of NE¼, E½ of NE¼ of Section No. 20, in Twp. No 9 South, Range No. 25 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1888.

He names as witnesses: Charles W. Musick, Joseph Paddock, Thomas Williams, J. A. Beall, all of Fresno City, Fresno, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1888. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

au24t10

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., July 26, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3d, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," FRANK GSCHWEND of Fresno City, county of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 482, for the purchase of the n½ of sw¼, se¼ of sw¼ sec 27, ne¼ of nw¼ of section No. 34, in township No. 9 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, California, on Tuesday the 9th day of October, 1888.

He names as witnesses: John B. Kirch, W. H. Lockwood, John Forist, Peter Small, all of Fresno City, Fresno county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of October, 1888. Geo. A. McKenzie, Register

au2t10

Notice of Application for Leave to Mortgage Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, and state of California.

In the matter of the application of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, a corporation, to mortgage real property.

ON READING AND FILING THE PEtition of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, a corporation, praying for an order of the court allowing said corporation to mortgage its real property in the city of Fresno in the county of Fresno and state of California, upon which its church is situated, to-wit: Lot 14 (fourteen,) 15 (fifteen) and (16) sixteen in block No. 26 (twenty-six), according to the official map of said city on file in the office of the county recorder of Fresno county, for the sum of $5000.

It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of August, A D 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., be appointed for the hearing of said application and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the Daily Morning Republican, a newspaper published in the city of Fresno, in the county of Fresno and state of California, for six days before the time appointed for hearing said petition.

Dated 8th August, 1888. J. R. CAMPBELL, Superior Judge.

—Endorsed—

Filed August 8, 1888. A. C. Williams, Clerk, By L. R. Williams, Deputy. au9t6

KRAMER & CO.

Masonic Temple, I Street, Fresno, California

....MAKERS OF....

Farm, Teams & Fine Diving

HARNESS

Ladies' and Gent's. Riding Saddles Bridles, Etc.

Our Specialty: Good Work at Moderate Prices.

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PACKARD BROTHERS,

DRAYMEN.

All Orders Attended to Promptly

Headquarters, at Donahoo's Lumber Yard mch10tf

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

E. R. Higgins

Next door to Burks' Drug Store, Fresno, has had several years experience in the Leading Galleries in San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful young stallion, 4 years old, over 16 hands high, sired by the celebrated Prince Royal of Petaluma, who received the first prize at Philadelphia Centennial Fair; weight 1300 pounds; can be seen at E. Kennedy's, one-half mile east of Robert Barton's vineyard. au3wtf

LOST—A purse containing a check of deposit for $40 on First National bank; also a note of $150 against R. Bain. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note. Finder please return to First National bank, Fresno. au26 1t Wed-se18

New and Second Hand Furniture House.

UPHOLSTERING, also carpets taken up, cleaned and laid; second-hand stoves always on hand; goods sold cheaper than any house in the city. Give us a call, corner of Tuolumne and H streets. G. L. JONES, Proprietor. jy8tf

The Equitable Life Assurance

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES,

Home Office: 120 Broadway, New York.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Amount of Insurance in Force, $500,000,000.

New Business Written in 1887, $138,000,000.

Total Paid Policy Holders Since Organization, $106,000,000.

Total Premium Income for 1886, $23,000,000.

ASSETS - - - $85,000,000

SURPLUS - - $23,000,000

Its policies are free from all restrictions in residence, travel or occupation after one year, and non-forfeitable after three years.

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D C Sample	George C Doherty	T A Ripperdan
W M Hughes	Alex Grieve	John J White
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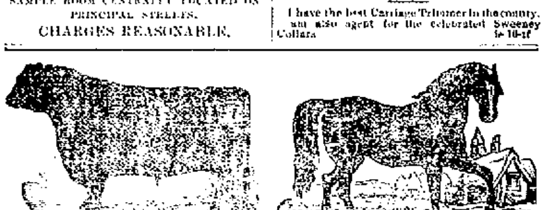

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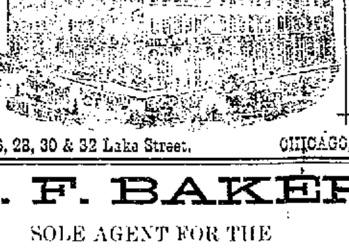

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